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SUBMARINES SINK 11 SHIPS

Undersea Craft Active in Indian Ocean and Waters Off Burma

THREE CIVILIANS ARE CHOSEN HIGHEST ADVISERS FOR ARMY IN N.E.I. AND BURMA REGIONS

Count Kodama, Hyogoro Sakurai, Kenjiro Kitajima Selected

GOVERNORS NAMED

Mayor Odate of Shonanto and Eight Others Made Chief Judicial Administrators

DECIDED AT CABINET MEET

Three outstanding civilians, who either were connected with the Government or political circles, were on Tuesday appointed by the War Ministry to positions in Army services, it was officially announced on the same day. They are Count Hideo Kodama, Hyogoro Sakurai and Kenjiro Kitajima. The three persons will be dispatched to the Netherlands East Indies and Burma as highest advisers to military administration. Count Kodama and Mr. Sakurai have been accorded treatment of the Shinnin rank, the highest civil rank, and Mr. Kitajima that of the Chokunin rank.

It will be recalled in this connection that the Army has already dispatched civilians in the same capacity to the Philippines and Malaya. These advisers are Hidejiro Nagata, Shozo Murata, Shigemasa Sunada and Marquis Yoshichika Tokugawa.

Simultaneously, the War Ministry appointed five persons as first Army civil governors, whose service regulations were recently promulgated and enforced. These civil governors are Korekiyo Otsuka, member of the House of Peers, Kyujiro Hayashi, former Ambassador to Brazil, Kiichi Gunji, former Consul-General in Singapore, Murotaro Senda, trading merchant of Singapore, and Yoshiro Sugita, director of the Borneo Industrial Development Company. The five civil governors are all officials of the Chokunin rank.

Mayor Shigeo Odate of the Shonanto Special Municipality and eight other civilians and retired generals, who were appointed into Army services recently, have also been installed as civil governor in regions under Japan's military occupation. All their appointments were decided at Tuesday's Cabinet meeting and on Imperial sanction were announced the same afternoon.

Brief Autobiographies

Count Kodama is the eldest son and heir of the late General Count Gentaro Kodama, who was Chief of Staff to Field Marshal Prince Iwao Oyama, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in Manchuria during the Russo-Japanese War. He is 67 years old. He is a member of the House of Peers. After graduation from Tokyo Imperial University in 1900, Count Kodama entered Government services and afterward occupied many important posts, including the Director of the General Affairs Bureau, in the Chosen Government-General, when his father-in-law, the late Field Marshal Count Masakata Terauchi was Governor-General, Chief Secretary of the Terauchi Cabinet, President of the Bureau of Decorations, Governor of the Kwantung Leased Territory, Vice-Governor-General of Chosen, Overseas Minister of the Okada Cabinet, Communications Minister of the Hayashi Cabinet and Home Minister of the Yonai Cabinet.

Count Kodama has a wide reputation as a man of practical experience. He is brother-in-law of General Count Hisaichi Terauchi, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in the Southern Regions, his wife being General Terauchi's sister. When the Tojo Cabinet recently established the Greater East Asia Construction Inquiry Commission, he was selected as a member and since then has been playing an important part in the formulation of plans concerning the construction of southern regions. A great deal of public attention is being centered on his new appointment.

Mr. Sakurai is a Diet member. He is 62 years old. Six times he was returned from his constituency to the Imperial Diet. More than once he was mentioned as a Ministerial candidate. As a leading figure of the now defunct Minseito, once the largest political party, Mr. Sakurai occupied important positions, including that of

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Foreign Chief Honors Manchou Premier At Welcome Dinner

General Chang Ching-hui, Premier and State Envoy of Manchoukuo, and his suite were guests at a welcome dinner held in their honor by Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo at his official residence Tuesday. The host assisted by Shigeru Kawagoe, adviser to the Foreign Office, Haruhiko Nishi, Foreign Vice-Minister, and other high officials heartily welcomed the Manchoukuo Premier. The function also was attended by Premier Hideki Tojo, President of the Planning Board Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet Naoki Hoshino, President Yoshimichi Hara of the Privy Council, Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Chief of the Naval General Staff Admiral Osami Nagano, General Baron Shigeru Honjo and General Taka Hishikari, both former Commanders of the Kwantung Army, and other high civil officials and military officers.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA DISAGREE ON INDIA

Cripps Not to Touch at Soviet Capital on Present Trip to New Delhi

MISSION LIKELY TO FAIL

Must Try to Bring About Compromise of Two Most Powerful Parties

Special to the Yomiuri

STOCKHOLM, March 16.—According to a Lisbon dispatch, Sir Stafford Cripps, the British Envoy to India, arrived at Gibraltar from Portugal by air on March 15. It is believed that he will proceed direct to India via Cairo and Baghdad. His choice of this route instead of the one via Soviet Russia as it was originally reported he would take, is attracting considerable attention as proof of Britain's failure to secure Soviet Russia's moral support for the settlement of the Indian problem.

Concerning the attitude of various parties in India toward Sir Stafford Cripps' mission, the New Delhi correspondent of the London Times reports as follows: "The first thing that should be done by Sir Stafford is to bring about a compromise between the National Congress Party and the Moslem League, for unless political cooperation is effected between these two parties, it is impossible to expect the Indian populace to evince real enthusiasm over the present war.

Viewpoints Are Different

The points of view of these parties are, however, at variance. Whereas the National Congress Party adheres as stoutly as ever to the stand for the immediate grant of self-government to India and maintains that cooperation with Britain should depend on India's own decision, the Moslem League is against the grant of independence for India on the ground that independence means subordination of Mohammedanism to Hinduism. Nor have the Premier of the State of Punjab and other leaders any intention to mediate between the rival elements of Hinduism and Mohammedanism. The National Congress Party papers are skeptical of the extent to which the British Government will go to accede to India's claims, and have consequently come to assume an attitude of indifference toward the problem.

Meanwhile, the rajahs who constitute one important factor in the rule of India are to hold an annual Congress at Delhi today to discuss the new relationship to develop between Britain and India.

It is generally believed that the attitude of these rajahs is moderate. At the same time, it is undeniable that the exhortations addressed to the Indian people by the two Boses—one from the east and the other from the west—are producing widespread effects not only on the National Congress Party ele-

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Visiting Dignitaries Visit Premier

General Chang Ching-hui, Premier of Manchoukuo, and his suite filled a busy program Tuesday. After presenting the message of His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan offering the Manchoukuo Sovereign's thanks to His Majesty, General Chang and members of his mission visited Premier General Tojo. The above picture was taken at General Tojo's official residence and shows in the center foreground General Chang. To his left is Premier General Tojo and to his right Dr. Yuan Chen-tse, Manchoukuo Communications Minister.

BRITISH AIR ATTACK IN AFRICA REPULSED

Four Enemy Craft and Several Others Damaged in Clashes Over Cyrenaica

RHODE ISLE RAIDED

Civilian Properties Destroyed in Bombardment—No Military Losses Suffered

Domei

ROME, March 16.—Italian ground and air forces fiercely and effectively repulsed all British onslaughts against Italian positions in north Africa yesterday, the High Command announced today.

Italian desert forces supported by artillery and tank units engaged in fierce encounters with British troops in Cyrenaica yesterday inflicting heavy losses on the enemy troops.

An Italian air formation also participated in the clashes over Cyrenaica during which it shot down four British warplanes and damaged several others. The same formation machine-gunned enemy tank units and set fire to 10 supply trucks.

Meanwhile, it was disclosed that British naval squadrons suddenly approached Rhode Island, off the southern coast of Turkey in the Mediterranean Sea yesterday, and bombarded an undisclosed town. No military losses were suffered but damages to homes and several civilian casualties were caused.

Speedboat Attack Told

D.N.B

BERLIN, March 16.—The attack by German speedboats against a British destroyer flotilla in the English Channel, which was mentioned in the German Army bulletin on Monday, occurred early Sunday morning, it was additionally stated by the German Headquarters on Monday afternoon.

The enemy destroyer, which had two

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Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

SWIFT JAPANESE ADVANCE UPSETS ALLIED PLANS

LISBON.—Prime Minister Curtin's announcement on Monday that Sir Bertram Steven, Australian representative on the Eastern Group Supply Council at New Delhi, had been ordered to return to Canberra was interpreted in many quarters as an irrevocable admission that Japan's rapid southward drive has completely upset all allied time tables and plans.

These quarters declared that the useful purpose of the Council, which was originally formed to pool all allied resources in their fight against Japan, no longer exists. They point out that Curtin himself declared that although Australia will do her utmost to fulfil her obligations, she will hardly be able to shoulder the responsibilities for external supplies on the former scale.

As additional evidence, they quoted Sir Bertram Steven's statement to the press in New Delhi on Monday following his order to return to Australia which was as follows:

"The recent military events have altered the situation of the Eastern Group Supply Council considerably. With some countries which were represented on the council now under enemy occupation, we have been hard hit. Moreover, communications in the South Pacific are now very difficult."

TIRE SEIZURE TO EASE RUBBER SHORTAGE HINTED

SAIGON.—The Australian Government is considering the suggestion of the Motor Traders' Association that it should take over all tires from unregistered motor vehicles to ease the rubber shortage in the country, according to a Canberra dispatch on Tuesday. This plan if carried out would yield about 250,000 tons of rubber, the report said.

AUSTRALIA TO SALVAGE SHIPS SUNK OFF COAST

SAIGON.—National security regulations issued by the Australian cabinet provide for the setting up of a salvage board for the purpose of organizing facilities for salvaging ships sunk near the Australian coast, according to a report from Canberra. The board will be composed of the Chairman of the Shipping Control Office, the Chief Salvage Expert, and a person appointed by the Minister for Commerce, D. Scully, on the recommendation of the other two.

The new salvage board will cooperate with salvage companies by supplying them with equipment, and will take various measures to provide for the efficient and speedy salvaging of ships, the report concluded.

U.S. Steel, Fearing Revolt in America, Takes Out Insurance

Stefani

ROME, March 15.—Fearing the outbreak of a revolution in the United States due to mounting dissatisfaction of the people with the Government's policy, the United States Steel Corporation, foremost of its kind in America, is reported to have negotiated an insurance of one billion dollars against the risks of a revolt to overthrow the American Government. Authentic sources reveal the Corporation has taken this step considering a revolution is imminent if the current war prolongs. It points out that the American public is disgruntled over the many sacrifices imposed upon the people today as they feel the present situation prevailing now is already unbearable.

ALLIED WAR COUNCIL IS UNSATISFACTORY

Faulty Liaison Work Seen in Dispatch of Australian Minister to U.S.

SETUP IS COMPLICATED

Casey Deplores Series of Defeats—Offensive Only Hope, He Tells America

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 16.—Following the miserable collapse of the united nations' naval and army commands in the southwestern Pacific, an Allied War Council recently was established with dual offices in London and Washington, but latest reports indicate that the Allied war effort is far from improved.

By the dual-office system Washington has remained in charge of Allied military problems with London supervising political moves, which automatically has prevented desired unity.

In view of this another transformation seems likely with Washington destined to assume supreme Allied leadership.

Faulty Liaison Exposed

Allied quarters clamoring for the change have asserted that Australia's recent decision to dispatch Herbert V Evatt, Australian Minister of External Affairs, to the United States is a sign of faulty liaison existing among the Allied Powers.

The hasty visit of Hubertus van Mook, former Vice-Governor of the Netherlands East Indies, the temporary recall of General Sir Archibald Wavell, commander-in-chief of the British forces in India and Burma, and the fall of Singapore and Java all point to the inevitable need for simplification of complex Allied relationships.

It is expected in Allied quarters that a more practical solution will be found on the basis of past errors.

Meanwhile, London quarters reportedly foresee an attempted revival of the annihilated united nations' fleet as one outcome of an anticipated Allied conference.

Offensive Only Hope

Domei

LISBON, March 16.—Richard Gardiner Casey, Australion Minister to Washington, declared in a radio address broadcast throughout the United States today that the defense of Australia can succeed only when the Allied forces decide to take the offensive, according to a Washington dispatch received here.

Mr. Casey pointed out that circumstances have forced the Allies to suffer defeat after defeat and retreat upon retreat in the past three months, but the hour for Allied action has arrived to rectify this.

That is to say, he emphasized, the existence of Australia as the final Allied stronghold in the Pacific makes this action inevitable.

This realigned strategy will take a series of stages from defense to resistance and resistance to offense, Mr. Casey outlined.

Australia is bent on exerting its utmost to repel the Japanese but should the enemy gain a foothold or even complete occupation of the continent, Australia's struggle by no means will die a natural death. It will persist from other fields, he declared.

Roosevelt Loses Popularity

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, March 16.—Criticism of Roosevelt's conduct of office is gaining in strength even in the President's own camp, and in Democratic circles of Congress, the New York correspondent

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Seven Armed Merchantmen Destroyed, Totaling 49,500 Tons

DARWIN IS RAIDED

The Indian Ocean and the neighboring waters of Burma are now exposed to great menaces as a result of the daring operations by Japanese submarines there. Thus, enemy marine traffic has almost been crippled. These intrepid undersea units of the Imperial Navy are continuing to score great results, seven armed enemy merchant vessels, three tankers and one freighter, each of a fairly large tonnage, having been sunk up to March 16, it was revealed by the Imperial Headquarters in its communique issued at 3:15 p.m. Tuesday. The communique reads:

"Imperial Japanese submarines are operating along the coasts of India and Burma at present and are dealing heavy blows to enemy marine traffic. The enemy ships sunk up to March 16 are as follows:

"1. In Colombo Waters: Two armed merchantmen with an aggregate of 6,500 tons and two tankers with an aggregate of 20,000 tons.

"2. In Madras Waters: Three armed merchantmen with an aggregate of 24,000 tons and one 7,000-ton tanker.

"3. In Rangoon Waters: Two armed merchantmen with an aggregate of 19,000 tons and one 5,000-ton freighter."

JAPANESE WARPLANES ASSAULT PORT DARWIN

Domei

LISBON, March 16.—Reuters, quoting a Sydney radio broadcast, reported here today that Japanese Air Formations this afternoon effected a heavy aerial assault on Port Darwin, demolishing Australian military establishments in the important northern harbor city.

ALLIES DEMORALIZED BY DEFEAT OFF JAVA

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 16.—A wave of pessimism swept over the United States as the truth concerning the results of the Java naval battle finally was exposed in the joint statement by the United States and Great Britain, it was reported here today.

News commentaries in the United States expressed open pessimism and surprise as the losses suffered by the Allied naval fleet off Java was far greater than had been expected.

The Netherlands East Indies navy was admitted to have been practically wiped out and the Australian naval units seriously reduced, with the British and American navies losing five cruisers.

"Although the Allied Commander-in-Chief was brave and courageous to give orders to attack at all costs, after reading the official report we are left with doubt as to whether it would not have been better to attack only when we have heavier guns," they said.

The early skirmish, which seriously damaged the Exeter, should have shown the real fighting force of the Japanese Navy and warned the Allied naval fleet not to engage in a full battle, these commentators said.

Meanwhile, the Washington correspondent of La Nacion, Argentine newspaper, writing under the heading, "Battle was Hard Blow to Allies," declared that the Allies lost five cruisers and seven destroyers in the battle, which easily explains the speed with which Java fell.

After the battle, Japan became the master in the southwest Pacific and has consolidated its position for an attack on Australia, which has approached the United States for aid claiming priority over India, he said.

The inexorable logic of events compels President Roosevelt to assume every day greater responsibilities regarding Allied strategy, and today it can be said that the destiny of the world has never depended so much as upon the serenity and intelligence of this single man, he declared.

A naval expert of La Prensa states that the United States and British joint communique has proved the complete Japanese victory.

The Java battle was the most violent naval encounter not only of this war but also of the last, except the battle off Jutland, he said.

The naval expert pointed out that while the Dutch had thrown into battle 20 submarines and a great number of E-boats, the presence of only one United States submarine was mentioned incidentally.

Though lack of details does not allow an analysis, it is clear that the Japanese knew well how to use its elements against a brave enemy, he said.

The fall of Singapore and not the heterogeneous constitution of the Allied forces was the reason for the defeat, he said.

Heated Debate Seen

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 16.—Political circles in London believe that complete defeat of the Dutch-American-British Allied fleet by the Japanese Fleet off the coast of Java will give rise to heated discussions in Parliament, according to London dispatches received here today.

In this connection, Lord Strabolgi, Member of the House of Lords, is expected to grill the Government leaders regarding the reasons why the Anglo-American-Dutch fleet was unable to use submarines against the Japanese Fleet and why Britain and the United States in broad daylight pitted their naval craft against the Japanese Fleet which was overwhelmingly superior in strength.

It is further reported that London political circles believe that the British Government will issue an official statement regarding the results of the sea battles off Batavia and Surabaya.

Naval Defeat Revealed

Asahi Service

BERLIN, March 16.—Two weeks after the Battle of Java, the British Government made a belated announcement of the defeat suffered by the Combined Fleet. On March 16, the leading papers in London featured this acknowledgement on their front pages, and it is expected that the next meeting of the House of Commons will devote its chief attention to the question of this defeat.

Although the papers published the announcement of the defeat of the Allied Fleet, they consoled themselves with the simple statement that the "Japanese Navy was overwhelmingly superior." A Daily Mail correspondent who escaped to Melbourne sent the following report to London:

"The reported inferiority of Japanese armaments was nothing but propaganda. All the survivors of the battles with the Japanese are unanimous in agreeing that the Japanese Navy is most formidable, and that Japanese gunnery is first-class. Moreover, order and discipline in the Japanese Navy is

(Continued on Page 2)

FINAL PLAN REACHED TO UNIFY KOA DOMEI

All Organs Having for Object A New Asia to Be Brought Together

BRANCHES TO BE SET UP

Aim of Centralization to Strengthen Organization

At a meeting of the Dai Nippon Koa Domei (Japan East Asia Development League) held Tuesday, final arrangements for the unification and organization of its member-bodies in Japan having for their object the rise of a new Asia, were completed.

The Dai Nippon Koa Domei, formed last year as an outer organization of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association to unify and strengthen all the movements for the rise of a new Asia, sprang into sudden activity immediately after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, and determined to unify and organize all the affiliated bodies. Accordingly, last autumn the "Organization and Unification Association," with General Iwane Matsui at its head, met and discussed the original plans for this project, and laid the following outline, which was later approved by the Premier.

Objects: The Dai Nippon Koa Domei, taking into consideration the conditions following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, shall devote itself to the organization and strengthening of all the movements having for their object the rise of a new Asia. Accordingly, all the affiliated bodies will be organized and unified during the continuance of the war, and strong movements for the rise of a new Asia will be put into operation.

Plans for Membership

Plans: The Dai Nippon Koa Domei will consist of individual members and member-bodies. Membership is limited to those of good character. Those who offer distinguished services will receive the status of honorary members.

The affiliated bodies are subordinate to the Koa Domei. In the process of being affiliated to the Koa Domei, such bodies will be given time for carrying out the formalities of affiliation, but during the interim their activities must be carried on in the name of the Koa Domei.

The Koa Domei is an outer organization of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, and its basic ideals are the same as those of its mother Association. Its work will consist of instilling into the minds of the people the proper spirit for the development of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, and to direct their activities in all spheres in the Southern Regions, and to establish appropriate organs and conduct proper experiments for this purpose.

The director of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, will become President of the Koa Domei and the officials will be appointed by the President.

Headquarters in Tokyo

The Headquarters of the Koa Domei will be in Tokyo. Branches will be set up in the most suitable places within the Empire to establish close contact with the lands of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, and sub-branches will be established in suitable spots in the occupied territories.

Alterations and changes must be submitted as follows:

Member-bodies not yet connected with the Koa Domei must submit to the Koa Domei their wishes as to whether they are desirous of being affiliated to the Koa Domei, or to be admitted as member-bodies into the Koa Domei.

The Board of Directors of the Koa Domei must carry out the following plans and submit them to the Board of Presidents:

Detailed plans of the Dai Nippon Koa Domei constitution.

Detailed plans for remedial measure for the affiliated and absorbed bodies.

The following amendments were made recently:

All bodies with the same ideals and movements as the Koa Domei will be absorbed into the latter organization as members.

Bodies engaged in experiments and researches will be absorbed into the Koa Domei as member-bodies. All such bodies are required to amalgamate as soon as possible.

The President will be the President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, or his substitute named by the President.

At present there are 64 such absorbed bodies.

At the meeting held March 17, it was decided that all arrangements would be completed before the middle of April.

TURKISH TOWN BOMBED BY MYSTERY WARPLANES

Two Killed, One Injured and Several Houses Are Damaged at Milas

Domei

LISBON, March 16.—According to an Ankara radio broadcast intercepted here, the Turkish Government announced today that unidentified planes at 25 minutes past midnight last night dropped 15 bombs on Milas, in southwestern Turkey.

The unknown planes also machinegunned the city, the communique added.

Several houses were damaged, while two persons were killed and one other injured, the communique further revealed.

The Turkish Government will make necessary representations after thorough investigation, the broadcast declared.

Today's Press Comments

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Detailed translations of these and other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Rapid Reconstruction

HOCHI—Within a short space of three months since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, all the bases of British and American aggression in the Southwest Pacific have fallen into the hands of the Imperial Forces, and Japan is now in a position to crush the enemy utterly and wipe them off from the face of the earth.

One outstanding characteristic of the present war is that the work of reconstruction is going on in parallel with the advance of the Imperial Forces, and that, in a broad sense, the war is just beginning.

In accordance with the wishes of Japan as outlined by Premier Tojo in the 79th session of the Diet, military administration has been established in Hongkong, Manila, Malaya, and other occupied territories, pending the establishment of civilian forms of government later.

To make the administration as satisfactory as possible to the people concerned, the military authorities have announced that they will send 55 chief judicial administrators, and 350 other judicial administrators to the occupied territories. A few men have already been sent, the latest being Count Hideo Kodama.

The foundations have been laid, and it is expected that political, economic and cultural developments will take place in due order.

Simultaneously with the strategic advances of the Imperial Forces, the systematic reconstruction of the occupied territories will spell the ultimate doom of our enemies. It is our sincere hope, therefore, that the men chosen for the posts of civil administrators will endeavor not to cast any slur on the honor thus given to them, and spare neither mind nor body in the fulfilment of their tasks.

India's Opportunity

CHUGAI SHOGYO—Britain is now loudly crying about an Indian crisis and is leaving no stone unturned to increase Indian defenses. Seeing that Rangoon has already fallen and Java Island has been placed under Japanese sway, it is only natural that Britain should prate of the Indian crisis, but what Britain calls an Indian crisis is by no means a crisis for the Indian people. On the contrary, the Indian people have now within their grasp a golden opportunity for realizing their aspirations. They have long been desirous of gaining independence and it is up to them to seize the present opportunity without hesitation and carry out their long-cherished desire.

General Wavell, who was in supreme command of the Allied forces in the Southwestern Pacific, made a hasty retreat to India when he suffered defeat after defeat, leaving the Netherlands East Indies to its fate. He is now trying to drag the Indian people into the turmoil of war by sounding the tocsin of an Indian crisis. Instead of being misled by Britain's self-seeking and deceptive tactics into the false course of cooperating with Britain, the Indian people must look at the situation in the face and shape their course judiciously. Sir Stafford Cripps may be coming to India with some tempting offer or Mr. Winston Churchill may promise a large measure of freedom to India, but it would be hazardous for the Indians to take them at their word. In their extremity, these British statesmen are simply resorting to their favorite deceptive tactics.

Even conceding that they can be trusted, the Indian people must deeply study Britain's future position. Any promise would remain unfulfilled, should Britain go to rack and ruin, and in all likelihood Britain is now heading for ruin. As a matter of fact, India's emancipation can be attained only by the complete collapse of Britain. This is the time for the Indian people to rise up and secure independence.

The Food Policy

YOMIURI—It is hardly necessary to stress the importance of the wartime food problem, and it is clear from the Agriculture Minister's speech at the recent Gubernatorial Conference and the radio speech made by the Chief of the Military Affairs Section of the War Office on Army Day that the Government and military authorities are taking all necessary measures to cope successfully with the food situation. Notwithstanding some decrease in the rice crop for the rice year of 1941, there is no positive deterioration of the rice situation, as the Government authorities have assured the nation, and if the distributive, transportation and other organizations are properly improved, the situation will surely be further ameliorated.

It is fully expected that wheat and barley crops this year will witness a fair increase, provided the weather continues favorable. The Government plans for the increased production of other staple foodstuffs are also reaping good results under the wise direction of the farming population, notwithstanding any insufficient supply of labor and fertilizer.

Now that the nation is fully alive to the great importance of the good problem and is ready to cooperate loyally with the Government, it is advisable for the Government to formulate a really pertinent food policy and carry it out courageously with the cooperation of the nation.

Britain and Russia Disagree on India

(Continued from Page 1)

ments but on those of the Moslem League and rajahs also. The belief is gaining ground that Sir Stafford Cripps will meet with many difficulties and that his mission is consequently likely to fail.

Called Last Trump Card

Special to the Yomiuri

BERLIN, March 16.—The German Foreign Office authorities still refrain from any comment on the visit to India of Sir Stafford Cripps, British Lord Privy Seal, but Indians who support the cause of Mr. Bose, the Indian revolutionary in Berlin, take the following view of his visit:

1. Sir Stafford Cripps' visit to India is presumably Britain's last trump card. Britain pins high hope to Sir Stafford's Indian visit because of the fact that he is a good frend of Nehru, but the situation which might have been favorable for such a mission two or three years ago has undergone a change since so that not much hope is held out for its success.

2. As the Manchester Guardian has pointed out, Britain has failed in Asia because of her sense of racial superiority and her racial prejudice. No matter how hard he may try, Sir Stafford will find it difficult to mollify the anti-British sentiment prevalent among the Indian people. Britain is going to give India the status of a Dominion with a measure of freedom granted her, but India's freedom would be as good as waste paper if Britain restrains India in matters of foreign relations.

3. Mr. Bose is a new man who shoulders the responsibility for establishing New India. With the cooperation of Japan, Germany and Italy, he is ready to join hands with Nehru and Gandhi, if the occasion demands it. Gandhi is a typical Indian and is the hope of all India. Under British pressure he is deprived of freedom now, but he is sagacious enough to know what is going to happen. At his recent interview with Chiang Kai-shek, for instance, he adopted a wise attitude in refusing to commit himself.

4. Mr. Bose and his followers alone who are enjoying freedom in Germany are able to give expression to India's true wishes.

PLAYS UP HITLER'S SPEECH

Finnish Press Says Nazis Bent on Wiping Out Soviets

D.N.B.

HELSINKI, March 16.—The Finnish press, prominently displaying the Fuehrer's speech in Berlin on the occasion of the Heroes Memorial Day, particularly featured the Fuehrer's statement that during the coming summer, Bolshevism will be annihilated, the Soviet army, having failed to defeat Germany during the severe winter.

Uusi Suomi, writes that according to the statement of the Fuehrer, all forces would be concentrated to deal the death-blow to the Reds.

British Air Attack In Africa Repulsed

(Continued from Page 1)

funnels, was torpedoed twice and sank after the second explosion. The sinking was observed from close quarters.

Soon afterward in the darkness of the night, a steamer escorted by destroyers appeared. These destroyers joined into the fight.

After a violent exchange of shots, one German speedboat was missing. Thereupon, the German speedboats veered around and at daybreak discovered the missing speedboat, drifting about helplessly. Three British gunboats were nearby, which the enemy had left behind to guard her.

The German speedboats immediately attacked the enemy and the gunboats drove off after a fight of 40 minutes, in course of which one of the gunboats was so severely damaged that it is practically considered as lost.

Thereafter, one of the German speedboats went alongside of her helpless comrade, which was badly damaged by artillery fire from close quarters. Upon investigation, her commander and two sailors were dead. Two German speedboats took her into tow but after several hours she sank.

Meanwhile, all other speedboats returned to the port after having successfully warded off several enemy air attacks.

Allied War Council Is Unsatisfactory

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of the Nya Dagligt Allehanda reported.

Roosevelt, these Democrats declared, will, in the end, be in the same position as Wilson was in 1918, namely to be confronted as a Democratic President with a Congress, dominated by Republicans. His own refusal to get rid of incapable cabinet members, as for instance Mrs. Perkins, the head of the Department of Labor, was used as one of the most serious arguments against Roosevelt. His party friends further complain about his lukewarm attitude toward strikes. Much bad blood was also caused by the fact that high profits were derived from war-material deliveries.

The Swedish correspondent further reported that Roosevelt's failure with regard to internal political affairs was, according to Democratic circles, especially due to Roosevelt's dogmatic, arbitrary conduct of national affairs. Congressmen are hardly seen in the White House any longer with the result that the President is losing all contact with the American populace.

War Prisoners Released

Domei

BERLIN, March 16.—An additional number of French war prisoners totaling 1,626, including 60 officers, released by Germany, have arrived at a camp for released war prisoners at Compiegne, the German News Agency reported from Paris today.

BROTHERLY FEELING DEEP IN ARMY, NAVY

Air Units in Both Fighting Services Cooperate in Rescuing Stranded Pilot

The deep feeling of comradeship that the members of the flying corps in the nation's fighting service have for each other was revealed in a story of the rescue of a pilot who had made a forced landing on an uninhabited island after his plane had been set on fire during one of the attacks on the Bandoeng airfield in Java. The correspondent of the Nichi Nichi graphically related the story in the following words.

"On February 10, after the second air attack upon Bandoeng, the Hayabusa squadron was about to return to its base, when suddenly an enemy squadron of Curtiss P 43s appeared from between the clouds. Ours was the Hayabusa, the pride of our Army. Theirs was the Curtiss P 43, boasted as being the word's best. Thus one of the fiercest battles of the air was to take place.

"Just then, Sergeant Akeshi Yokoi, a youthful graduate of the Boy's Air Corps School, who was separated from the rest of the squadron was attacked from all sides by four enemy planes. He was outnumbered four to one. It was a death struggle. At that instant, unfortunately an enemy bullet hit Yokoi's engine, and his fuel tank burst into flames.

Yokoi Still Fights

"With smoke trailing from behind, Yokoi attacked one of the four enemy planes and succeeded in destroying it. However, his engine was already hit by eight bullets, and white smoke was gushing forth. It was impossible for him to return to his base.

"The enemy planes having been destroyed, the squadron was about to turn back, when the pilots first noticed the smoke from Yokoi's plane. They wanted to prevent him from exploding in mid-air. He must be encouraged to make a forced landing. Commander Yasuda rushed his plane to Yokoi's side and signaled him to throw away all thoughts of self-destruction. The whole squadron surrounded Yokoi's plane and encouraged him to persist. The rear wing of the burning plane was waved again. Yokoi was signaling that he wanted to scuttle his craft. His comrades rushed beside him and encouraged him again. Yokoi struggled forth but gave himself up as hopeless. He craved for self-destruction. Just when they were some thousands of meters away from the Bandoeng Air Field, Commander Yamada noticed the Zutphen Islands scattered far below him. This is a group of islands lying north-west of Java. The Commander lowered his plane and saw that the ground was suitable for a forced landing. Through the warm encouragement of his comrades, Yokoi lowered the nose of his plane for a forced landing. But this was a deserted island, and he was to lead a few days of lonely life on the isolated island.

"The following day his comrades set out for another attack on Java. As they flew over the island, they could see Sergeant Yokoi looking up enviously at them. If they could only save him now. But they were on their way to the attack. With heavy hearts and much regret they flew over their friend's head.

Pilots Drop Food

"Sergeant Yokoi had to be saved by all means. Food was thrown to him on the second and third days. The Navy Air Corps, which was asked to save Yokoi, flew over the island on its way to Java on the third day. They could see something written on the sand. It read, 'Danger near. Throw me some tobacco.' Yokoi must be encouraged. Something had to be done for him. Suddenly an idea came to a certain sub-lieutenant. Using his finger nail for a pencil, he wrote a note, and putting it into his shoe, threw it down to the ground. 'Don't give up. We hope to rescue you," it said. Friendship blooms even amidst the fiercest of battles.

"On the fourth day they saw coconut shells lined into a circle. Perhaps food was all gone. The sixth day passed by, and on the seventh day a dispatch came to the home front from the Navy Air Corps, saying that they would go to save Yokoi.

"That afternoon at 2 p.m. a Navy seaplane flew to the Zutphen Islands, and catching sight of Yokoi, landed upon the Sea near the Coast. Unable to wait for the plane to come to him, Yokoi jumped into the water and swam to the plane. When he was finally taken into the plane, he grasped the hands of his comrades, unable out of emotion, to utter a word.

"Thus, after six days of struggle Yokoi was able to return to the home front through the cooperation of the Army and that Navy Air Corps. He said, 'Let me fly as soon as possible. I swear I'll shoot that Curtiss P43 on sight,' and expressed the staunch spirit of a Japanese soldier."

DENMARK TAX UNINCREASED

Country's Revenue Increases Due to Reich Cooperation

Transocean

COPENHAGEN, March 7.—Contrary to expectations, there will be no increase in taxation in Denmark. The Taxation Committee of Parliament has ascertained that no increase in direct taxation will be necessary in the financial year 1942-43.

The Danish Minister of Finance has agreed to these findings of the Taxation Committee. The expenditure budgeted for the financial year 1942-43 will be covered by present taxes because of the considerably increased income of the Danish taxpayer last year.

This increase of revenue, it is said, is attributed to the fact that Germany is offering far-reaching protection against all difficulties and dangers arising from the present situation.

State Launches Anti-Tuberculosis Drive; All Workers to Be Examined Once a Year

All workers in factories under Government management will undergo medical examination at least once a year so that cases of tuberculosis among them may be forestalled as soon as possible.

As agreed at the Vice-Ministers' Conference on Monday, the new Government measure, which will protect all laborers in the employ of factories under the management of the War, Navy, Railways, Communications and Finance Ministries will run roughly as follows:

The workers will be medically examined once a year in order to detect tuberculosis germs. Those suffering from regular cases of the disease will be instructed to cease working and recuperate, with expenses to be provided by the health societies to which they belong. Those found weak and susceptible to future attacks of the disease, will be provided with a series of injections against the disease, free of charge.

In this connection, a special committee will be organized at each unit of factories which will attend to all affairs concerning the prevention of tuberculosis among the workers.

In the meantime, the committee will see that juvenile factory hands and those weak in health are subjected to medical examination once a week. The same committee will also be instructed to report the health condition of these workers every week to the Ministries under which the factories are placed.

Along with the execution of the measure, the workers in Government factories will be provided with various health promotion measures, so that their working efficiency will be raised in order to help the country to carry on a prolonged war.

Three Civilians Get Posts in Army Service

(Continued from Page 1)

senior manager of the party chief secretary and others. Once he was elected chairman of the budget committee in the House of Representatives. Mr. Sakurai is known as a studious man and once organized a political investigation society in the party, through which he has ever been trying to infuse a fresh knowledge of internal and external situation into young politicians. He is generally acknowledged as the best authority on the south among the Diet members. He has traveled over extensive areas of the South, including New Guinea, the Netherlands East Indies, Thailand and other countries and, whenever a chance offers itself, he emphasizes the need of Japan's southward advance, thereby causing national attention to be ever alert on the southern regions. Once he served as parliamentary vice-minister under Overseas Minister Kodama. His selection for the services is generally believed as appropriate.

Once Mandated Islands Chief

Mr. Kitajima once was Governor of Japan's mandated South Sea Islands. He is 50 years old. On his graduation from Tokyo Imperial University, he joined Government services. In 1929 he was Chief Secretary of the Overseas Ministry and later was appointed Director of its Overseas Development Bureau. It was in September, 1936, when he was appointed Governor of the mandated South Sea Islands and there he remained in his post for four years, retiring in the spring of 1940. In October of the same year, Mr. Kitajima was appointed Overseas Vice-Minister under Overseas Minister Kiyoshi Akita. He remained in the position under Overseas Minister Admiral Teijiro Toyoda and Overseas Minister Shigenori Togo, but, when Overseas Minister Hiroya Ino was appointed late last year, Mr. Kitajima resigned his position. He is the son-in-law of the late Mr. Jotaro Yamamoto, well-known figure in the Seiyukai, now defunct, and former president of the South Manchuria Railway Company.

Mr. Hayashi is 61 years old. He used to be Consul-General in Foochow and Tsian and in 1925 was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary in Siam, now Thailand. In 1928 he was made Consul-General in Mukden, which was a very important post in connection with foreign policy of the Tanaka Cabinet. The famous Wanpaoshan incident and the Nakamura incident all took place when Mr. Hayashi was there and he played an active part in the settlement of these difficult diplomatic issues. In 1937 he was appointed Ambassador to Brazil. When Brazil's immigration restriction law was adopted, Mr. Hayashi held himself responsible for this and tendered his resignation to Foreign Minister Koki Hirota. Since then he has been connected with southern issues. Last June Mr. Hayashi was made vice-president of the South Seas Society.

Former Police Chief

Mr. Otsu was connected with the Home Ministry for many years. During his official careers, he held the posts of Chief Secretary of the Metropolitan Police Board, Governor of Tochigi and Fukuoka. In 1929 when the Hamaguchi Cabinet was in power, he was appointed Chief of the Police Affairs Bureau of the Home Ministry. Later, he was appointed member of the House of Peers on Imperial nomination. He is the son-in-law of the late Field Marshal Viscount Yusaku Uyehara.

Mr. Gunji is 52 years old. He was connected with consular services for many years. In 1934 he was appointed Consul-General in Singapore. Later, Mr. Gunji was transferred to Wellington and Honolulu as consul-general. He retired from the consular services in 1940. He is authority on political and economic conditions in southern regions.

Mr. Senda is an outstanding person among the new civil governors. He is 60 years old. After graduation from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School, predecessor to the Tokyo University of Commerce, he joined the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and later was appointed its Calcutta manager. In 1916 he resigned from that concern and established the Senda and Company and launched upon a large rubber plantation in Malaya. In 1932 when the Japan-Indian Trade Conference was held, he was appointed adviser to Japan's delegate.

Mr. Sugita is 45 years old. Once he was Chief Secretary of the Overseas Ministry, but later was appointed director of the South Seas Development Company. In 1940 he was made president of the Nanko Marine Product Company, affiliated with the abovementioned company.

Submarines Destroy 11 Enemy Vessels

(Continued from Page 1)

strictly maintained, and this is one source of consolation to the prisoners, for they know that they will not be ill-treated."

The Daily Express, another influential paper, stated that the most important fact to consider was the question, "How will Britain and the Allies utilize the brief respite after the Battle of Java, and what are they going to do?"

It is expected that at the next meeting of the House of Commons, the Government will try to offer some explanation for the British defeat. In addition, the House is expected to bring up the problems of the miscarriage of British propaganda and the lack of shipping. This lack, especially, is troubling the British Government to a great extent.

The British announcement of the Allied defeat was a great shock to America. Hanson Baldwin wrote in the New York Times as follows:

"On the part of the American Govment the defeat was not entirely unexpected."

Most of the American papers acknowledge the defeat of the Allies, and at the same time demanded that the defense be strengthened, whatever the cost, of the only remaining Allied base in the Southwest Pacific, namely Australia.

THAI CABINET POPULAR

People's Representatives Pass Vote Of Confidence

Domei

BANGKOK, March 16.—The Thai Assembly of the People's Representatives convened today and unanimously passed a vote of confidence in the new Cabinet organized by Premier Luang Pibul on March 10.

After three hours of ernest debate, the Assembly emerged with a three-point policy for the new Cabinet calling for closer diplomatic and military collaboration with the Axis Powers, a policy of planning economic self-sufficiency and revitalization of the Thai land, sea and air forces.

CREDITS FOR SPAIN'S NAVY

Army to Expand Defense by New Appropriations

Transocean

MADRID, March 8.—A further credit of 200,000,000 pesetas will be granted to the Spanish Navy Ministry, apart from the appropriation listed in the extraordinary budget for the purpose of extending and perfecting naval bases and for the construction of new vessels.

At the same time, an additional credit of 132,000,000 pesetas will be granted to the War Ministry for the purchase of war materials.

A bill providing for these credits has just been published.

Linlithgow Sees Princes

Domei

BERNE, Switzerland, March 16.—According to a report from New Delhi, Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, today attended a conference of the Chamber of Princes, when he addressed the meeting on the forthcoming visit to India of Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal, and asked them to extend their aid to the British Empire.

PAN-AMERICAN TIES HEADED FOR BREAK

Washington's Policy of Trade Restriction Causes Unfriendly Criticism

Transocean

SANTIAGO, March 5.—The report issued by the Foreign Policy Society in the United States concerning Pan-American trade is described as pessimistic by the Chilean newspaper El Mercurio, which says that it foreshadows in the near future a drop in the trading and production of all articles not vital for the conduct of war.

As a result, the paper adds, an increase in unemployment in South America is inevitable.

The sole reason is said to be a shortage of shipping, owing to the needs of the United States for war purposes in other waters.

The report further states that the present friendly relations between the United States and South American Republics are likely to be seriously troubled if the United States continues her policy of restricting Pan-American trade, particularly by her demand for export licenses and preferential rights for all purchases in the United States.

The Mercurio opines that the report has come just at the right moment. It is a mistake to believe, it says, that political solidarity and the joint defense of the Continent can materialize without simultaneously creating a solid basis for economic solidarity.

MANY BRITISH PAPERS TO STOP PUBLICATION

Drastic Curtailment of Newsprint Caused by Sinking of Supply Ships

Domei

GENEVA, March 16.—British readers, who had been getting less and less reading matter as newspapers reduce the number of pages, are now confronted with a complete stoppage of newspaper deliveries as a number of British newspapers will discontinue publication due to the extreme shortage of paper, it was reported here from London today.

Newspapers which will still continue publication are said to have had their supply of newsprint drastically curtailed and to have printed a notice in their papers to the readers requesting them to pass the paper on to neighbors so that more than one home can read it, the report said.

Newspaper executives reportedly had planned earlier to employ a number of special ships to import paper from Canada but were frustrated by the increasing number of supply ship sinkings.

Three Navy Officers Granted Audience; Report War Situation

Three high naval officers who returned from the front after distinguishing themselves in naval operations, were received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor Tuesday morning when they made detailed reports to the Throne. They are Vice-Admiral Mitsuyoshi Shimizu, Rear-Admiral Takejiro Onishi and Captain Hankyu Sasaki. In the presence of Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada and Admiral Osami Nagano, Chief of the Naval General Staff, Admiral Shimizu reported to the Throne on matters under his jurisdiction with special reference to the naval situation when he was received in audience. Admiral Onishi and Captain Sasaki followed Admiral Shimizu to be received in audience. In recognition of meritorious services rendered to the State, His Imperial Majesty was pleased to grant a sum of money to Admiral Shimizu.

NUMEROUS ARRESTS MADE

Many in Syria Rounded Up by Occupation Officials

D.N.B.

ANKARA, March 16.—Occupation authorities in Syria, on the pretext of fighting Axis agents, have made a large number of arrests, it was reported from Damascus. Syrian circles regard this new wave of arrests by occupation authorities as a measure for overpowering the growing dissatisfaction among the Syrian population. This dissatisfaction is regarded by the authorities as the outcome of alleged propaganda activity of the anti-British agents. Persons under arrest are to be kept in concentration camps for the duration of the war.

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SUMATRA DESCRIBED AS TREASURE TROVE

Quality, Quantity of Various Resources Seen Far Better Than That of Java Island

The mineral and agricultural resources of Sumatra are superior in quality as well as in quantity to those of Java, according to a report from two Nichi Nichi correspondents in Medan.

Java has a population of 300 per one square kilometer and its natural resources can be said to have been thoroughly exploited, the reports says, while the population of Sumatra is 17 per one square kilometer and much of its resources are still undeveloped.

Sumatra produces 63 per cent of the 8,000,000 tons of petroleum, the total production of the Netherlands East Indies and its quality is claimed to be the best. The oil-field in Palembang in south Sumatra produces 60 per cent of the total output of Sumatra, 60 per cent of which had hitherto been monopolized by the American-capitalized Standard Oil Company.

As for the production of tin, Sumatra is the sole producer in the whole Netherlands East Indies. The output of bauxite is also limited to Sumatra. Seventy-three per cent of the whole East Indies' coal output and 99 per cent of gold production are found in Sumatra.

In agricultural resources also, Sumatra is richer than Java. It produces 62 per cent of East Indies' total rubber output and 95 per cent of oil-pine.

All in all, Sumatra is destined to become the treasure house of the Dutch East Indies, taking the place of Java.

Two other Nichi Nichi correspondents sent here, on Sunday, a report of their visit to the Palembang oil-field soon after the occupation of Palembang. The report follows:

"We visited the Limau oil-wells in Palembang formerly the property of the B.P.M. Oil Company and now occupied by the Kamiyoshi Unit of the Imperial Army on February 18.

"The Limau oil-field is situated about 100 kilometers southwest of Palembang and is connected by an asphalt road to Palembang. Along this road are several oil pipes by which the crude petroleum produced in Limau is conveyed to the oil-refinery in Palembang.

"As we drove for about an hour along the eucalyptus-bordered road, we could smell the crude oil and we saw the swampy ground of the jungles covered with glittering crude petroleum which perhaps might have run out of the pipes destroyed by the fleeing enemy.

"Then we advanced into hilly terrain where the ground was covered with shrubs as far as the eye could see. It was the Limau oil-field. We had been accustomed to associate oil-fields with derricks, but here only one or two towers were in evidence.

"Here, petroleum gushes from wells more than 1,000 feet deep ejected by the pressure of natural gas. The tower is used only for boring purposes.

"A member of the Resource Investigation Corps guided us through the vast oil-field. Asphalt roads run over the beautifully curved hills and the oil-wells were in the squares made by the roads. The crude oil gushing from the wells is conveyed by the pipeline directly to the refinery in Palembang.

"The enemy had stopped up some of the wells with cement and set fire to or destroyed others. From the destroyed wells, oil was spouting out in torrents and columns of smoke were rising from the wells the enemy had ignited.

"The shrubs growing 30 meters around the burning wells had been destroyed but the Japanese soldiers were working with all their might to restore those damaged wells."

Today's Sports

SKATING—ICE HOCKEY

Finals of the Kanto Skating and Hockey championships at Shibaura rink, Shibaku. Skating, 3 p.m., hockey, 4 p.m.

Meiji Meets Hosei

Meiji and Hosei will face-off for the Kanto Open Skating Championships today from 4 p.m. at the Shibaura rink. Hosei entered the finals by driving off Waseda, 4 to 2, while Meiji easily blanked the Keio six, 8 to 0, Tuesday.

With the skating finals also scheduled from 3 p.m. at the same rink, the Kanto Skating and Hockey Championships, which have been in progress simultaneously since Monday at the Sanno and Shibaura rinks will ring down its curtain for this year.

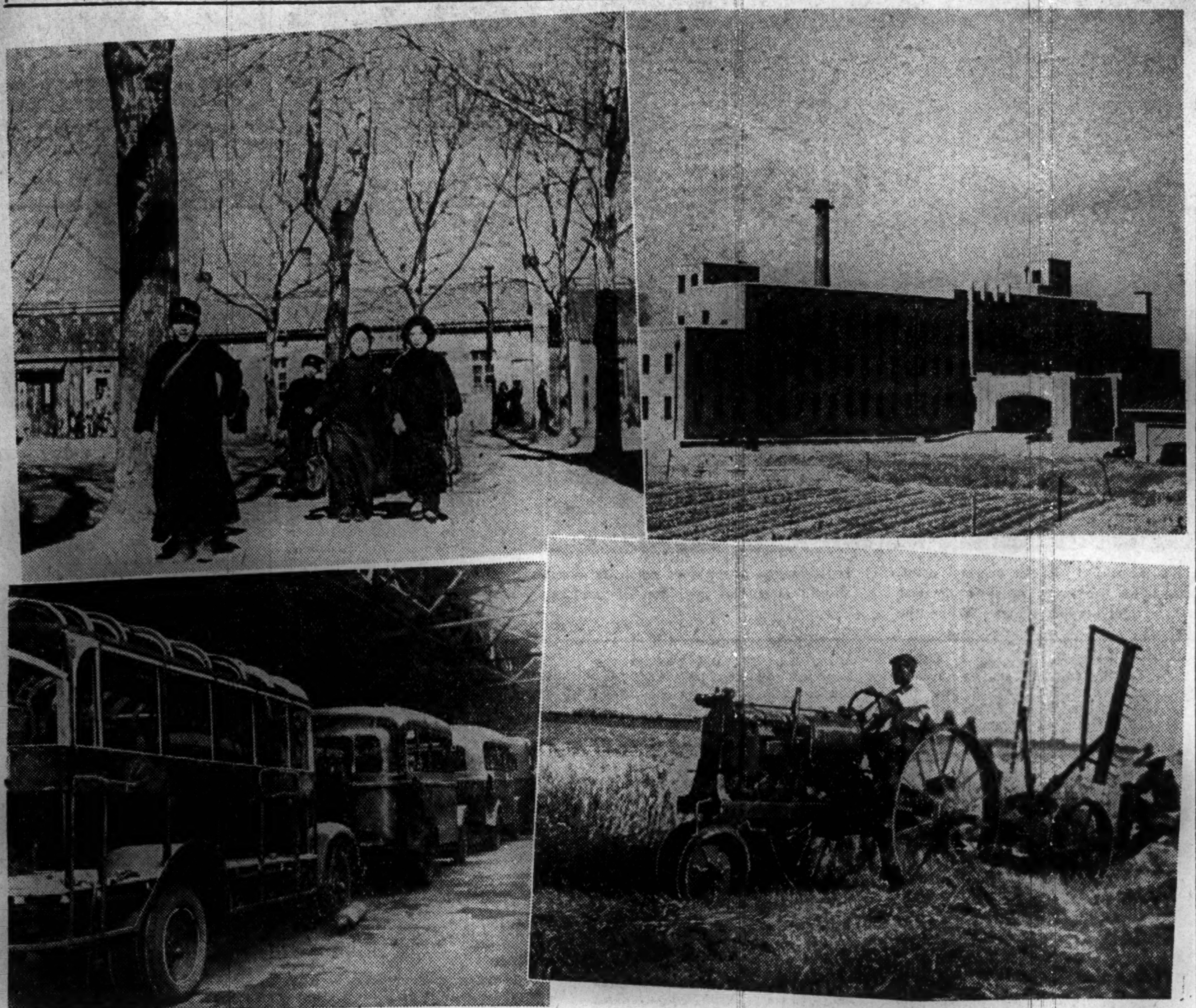
In Tuesday's matches, Hosei pulled a surprise by taking command at the outset against Waseda. Rated as one of the Big Five of intercollegiate league, Waseda was expected to trim little Hosei handily. However, after tallying twice in the initial period, Waseda was held scoreless. In the other semi-final, Meiji, the national and collegiate champion, found little trouble eliminating the Mita pucksters. At no time of the match was Keio in the game as Meiji sizzled in goal after goal in rapid succession for their total score.

In the skating competition, the participants after two days of school figure will wind up their performance with fancy free figures for individual honors. From 3 p.m. competition for all classes will get under way to be followed by the championship hockey match.

The scores:

Hosei	3	1	0—4
Waseda	2	0	0—2
Meiji	2	2	4—8
Keio	0	0	0—0

Manchoukuo Marches On



In the 10 years since the founding of Manchoukuo, the State has made phenomenal advances in all fields of endeavor. The number of registered telephones increased from 25,000 to 111,068 while registered radio listeners jumped from 2,000 to 454,000. Primary schools have been constructed all over the country. In 1931, there were only 9,000 elementary schools but today there are 24,000. Universities have increased from one to 18. In the top left picture, smiling Manchoukuoan children can be seen walking to school. Top right photograph shows one of the best equipped laboratories for the study of synthetic chemistry. The lower left picture shows a part of the huge Dowa Automobile Manufacturing Company at Mukden, where numerous cars and buses are produced to meet national demand for cars with plenty of pick-up. In the lower right, a tractor is seen breaking up the rich soils of Manchoukuo. On the strength of the record of the past 10 years, there is a glorious future for Manchoukuo.

FILIPINO VILLAGERS BECOMING PACIFIED

Brave Japanese Pioneers Risk Lives but Work Is Crowned With Success

In a jungle zone not far away from the firing line in Bataan Peninsula stands a newly created Filipino community bearing the Japanese name of Kyoei-mura, or literally translated, "village of common prosperity," the Yomiuri reports, adding that in the shadow of its founding lies the strenuous efforts of three Japanese who risked their lives to undertake pacification work which was finally crowned with success.

The following is the account of the hardships experienced by the Japanese concerned, Ryutaro Ishibashi, Tokuichi Yakami and Tateo Kumai, as related to the Yomiuri correspondent in Bataan Peninsula:

"Our task was particularly risky as the Filipinos, numbering in all 1,500, and armed with weapons, were 'dancing to the tune of the Americans,' resolved to offer stiff resistance from their hide-out in the interior of a dense forest.

Task Seemed Hopeless

"The task seemed hopeless at first because we were terribly outnumbered and moreover, we were not equipped with weapons. But our mission was to pacify them and consequently, fearing adverse effects were we to approach them armed, we set out on our dangerous trip, placing ourselves in the hands of fate and hoping that we might live to at least convey our mission to the Filipinos.

"Silently, we walked on and on for three hours, our minds filled with but one thought—how best to approach the Filipinos. But we failed to find them at first. Toward dusk, however, we came across a group of about 300 natives along the banks of a stream, each armed with a peculiar type of dagger, discussing some matter in loud voices.

"They must have been as surprised as we were, for, at the sight of us, each quickly unsheathed his dagger and proceeded cautiously but menacingly in our direction, completely surrounding us a few minutes later. Noticing that we were unarmed, however, their blood-thirsty expressions slowly faded and a moment later, without losing this opportunity, Mr. Ishibashi explained to them the vicious nature of American propaganda and told them that the Japanese were their friends.

"Mr. Ishibashi was born and educated in Manila, having graduated from a University in the Philippines, and consequently he spoke the Filipino language fluently. However, his first remarks only seemed to create tension in the crowd. Not to be discouraged, he continued his fiery speech for almost three hours.

"The sun set all too soon and the surroundings became pitch dark. The deathly silence, only broken by Mr. Ishibashi's voice, added to the weird atmosphere.

Mission a Success

"But when the lengthy speech was ended the Filipinos who had listened intently all through, broke up into small groups and spoke rapidly among themselves. A few minutes later, a number of men stepped forward to offer their hands to us. More men followed suit during the ensuing minutes and finally, the majority of them agreed to come out of seclusion and construct a village of their own.

"Early on the following morning, they started building their quarters and in seven days, 1,500 persons, comprising 300 households voluntarily joined the 'pioneers' in building up their new village which was later named Kyoeimura.

"During the course of this difficult task, we keenly felt that kindness and sincerity must be the fundamental principle in establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

Young Nisei From Manila Visit Fatherland For First Time; Rescued by Imperial Forces

Three Japanese youths and a girl, born in Manila, who after being interned at the outbreak of the present war saw the glorious entry of the Japanese Army into Manila, have just arrived in Japan to see their fatherland for the first time, according to a Domei report. They are Masaharu, 15, the son of Masayoshi Nakashima, a minister, Hiroshi, 14, the son of Haruto Niimoto, a photographer, Ka, 14, the son of Kunisaburo Nakamura, a grocer, and Miss Kumiko Yoshikawa, whose father, Motoji Yoshikawa, owns a candy store. They are all residents of Manila.

Masaharu Nakashima tells of his unforgettable experience as an internee as follows: "After graduating from the Japanese elementary school, I was going to an English school when war broke out. My parents were arrested first, and later I was interned at the employes' residence of the Daido Trading Company with Miss Yoshikawa. We were watched strictly by the police and couldn't go a step beyond our prison. We didn't starve, however, for a specific person was allowed to do our shopping. But it was no pleasant task for him, for as soon as he went out, he was invariably stoned. With the entrance of the Japanese Forces, the enemy troops ran away, and after being saved by our soldiers, we rushed home only to see our homes plundered to the last rice bowl."

Hiroshi Niimoto gives his impressions as follows:

"We were interned at the Mitsui Company and the Japanese Club. We were suspected of signaling to our Army by means of hanging out our laundry. We are very proud of the perfect marksmanship of our Army. My mother became ill from undernourishment during confinement and passed away on March 3."

Kumiko Yoshikawa relates:

"A boy was beaten almost to death by a Filipino officer for having a mirror in his hand. He was suspected of signaling to our Army. Radios, flashlights, and all equipment for lighting were taken away from us. We were desolate because we could get no news from the outside, but with the coming of our Army we regained all our strength. The natives are certainly mercenary. They changed their attitude toward us as soon as they saw the approach of the Japanese Army."

Manchoukuo's Progress In 10 Years Phenomenal

(Continued From Page 6)

patroling its border lines, exterminating troublesome bandits, and in general, maintaining peace and tranquility throughout the land.

Thanks to this mopping up campaign, the bandits who numbered a few hundred thousand before the new regime, were now reduced to a mere 1,500, and not only reduced, but, facing the new disciplined mechanized forces of the joint army, were forced to flee to the remote hills, thereby restoring order once again to the peace-loving populace.

Manchoukuo's financial condition also mutely expresses its phenomenal progress. Figures on the national budget as released by the authorities for the fiscal year of 1941 compared with those for the fiscal year 1932, reveal a staggering stride, the revenues of the former exceeding the latter elevenfold, while the expenditures for the corresponding years also reveal a twelvefold stride. The national debt at the end of 1940 amounted to Yuan 1,800,000,000, including domestic and foreign loans.

Rapid Adjustment

Before its foundation in 1932, Manchoukuo, as a semi-colonial agricultural country, did not possess any modern manufacturing equipment or scientific agricultural methods. It was a sleeping "have" country, so to speak, with its natural resources untouched and unexplored. However, since the foundation 10 years ago, Manchoukuo has undergone a rapid economic readjustment to keep in stride with the spirit of the New Order.

To quote from the Government statement on the Principles of Economic Construction, which reads in part: "In view of the undesirable consequences of unbridled capitalism, a necessary measure of control must be applied, so that by judicious as well as effective use of capital, national economy as a whole may attain a sound and vigorous development."

A policy based on one-industry-to-one-concern was adopted, and thus from the outset started along the lines of the Industrial Controlling System. However, with the establishment of the Japan-Manchoukuo Joint Economic Commission in 1935, and the enforcement of the Industrial Law of 1937 the original national socialistic ideology was completely revamped.

Upon entering the second period of it construction program, Manchoukuo forged ahead further with a Five-Year-Industrial Program for the development of its mining and manufacturing industries by the Nissan interests. This period, perhaps, heralded the most phenomenal advancement era in its young history, as it succeeded in its valiant efforts to maintain unity with Japan, spurred by the latter's busy engagement with the China Affair.

(To Be Concluded)

Mills Hit by Boycott

Transocean

SAIGON, March 7.—In 37 out of 68 textile mills in the Ahmedabad district in India, night shifts have been abolished and day shifts shortened, according to a Bombay report received here last night. This measure is the result of a boycott declared by textile dealers on manufacturers when the latter refused to extend further credits to the former.

CONCESSION ISSUE IN CHINA DISCUSSED

Question of Returning Settlement in Shanghai Touched By Shigemitsu

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, March 9.—The declaration made on March 6 by the Japanese Ambassador to China, M. Shigemitsu, to the effect that the problem of restoration of the International Settlement of Shanghai to China will probably be solved by some concrete arrangements to be worked out in the near future affords further testimony to the immense effort now being made by Japan to accelerate the national regeneration of China, says the New China Daily News in its editorial today.

The day has come, the journal asserts, for the final liquidation of the Anglo-American domination of Shanghai, which has hitherto been a paradise for foreign adventurers and an imferno for the Chinese people.

Theoretically speaking, it is indisputable that the Settlement should be restored to the National Government of China, but it may not be inappropriate to ask the question what contribution China has so far made to the present crusade for the rejuvenation of East Asia.

After calling attention to the necessity for the awakening of the Chinese people to the significance of the existing situation and for the deliverance of those fellow-countrymen who are now groaning under the oppression of the Chungking dictatorship, the New China Daily News points out a stumbling block to the national regeneration of China, namely, the difference in mentality between two sets of people in China, one hoping for the prolongation of the war in order to continue profiteering and the other praying for an early armistice in order to avoid further suffering.

Such divergences among the Chinese people, the journal opines, spring from no other cause than self-interest; therefore the first step toward the regeneration of China and East Asia as a whole is to dispel self-interest from our minds.

The paper says it is a cause for general rejoicing among the Chinese people that the Japanese authorities are considering the retrocession of the International Settlement to China, which will prove to be a prelude to the emancipation of China from the bondage of Anglo-American Imperialism.

The journal suggests, however, that it would be disgraceful for the Chinese to enjoy the fruits of other people's labor and that the entire Chinese nation should redouble their efforts to increase their own strength and to make adequate preparations for the forthcoming retrocession of the International Settlement of Shanghai.

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INDIAN PEOPLE TOLD TO UNITE WITH AXIS

Appeal Made to Inhabitants to Rise Against British Oppressors

Stating that India's emancipation can only be achieved through the complete collapse of the British Empire, Subhas Chandra Bose, well-known Indian nationalist, recently made a radio broadcast to the Indian people from Berlin, exhorting them to fight against their British oppressors. The text of the address is given below:

After the fall of Singapore the bulwarks of British and Allied imperialism in East Asia surrendered quickly one after another. Now Rangoon has fallen and the Burmese people may again breathe freely like of old when their country was resplendent with golden palaces and pagodas, and its green fields were radiating with fertility. The words of the Reich Foreign Minister of November 26, 1941, have turned out to have been prophetic. Great Britain is losing its bases one after another. Wherever one looks, nowhere does there appear a possibility to check the collapse and the disintegration of the gigantic British world Empire. Since the beginning of this war Great Britain, in keeping with its old traditions, has been trying to make other peoples and nations fight its battles and to furnish it the means for its war. But these schemes led to no result and Great Britain was defeated in all battles in the West and in the East. Since September 1939, the Indian people again and again appealed to the British Government to apply the principles of liberty and democracy to India also and thus to prove its goodwill. Some nationalists even went so far as to offer Great Britain full support in the war in case India's national claims were fulfilled. But England only answered by a rejection—not a clear-cut rejection which we should have much preferred, but by a sly, hypocritical rejection. The British who throughout their rule over India have been trying to sow disunity among the Indian people are now utilizing this artificially created disunity as a pretext for their refusal to grant India the right of self determination.

More Lies Told

But the British propagandists did not content themselves with this bluff. In addition, they tried to tell the Indian people that their country was threatened by an enemy attack and that therefore India's frontiers were at Suez and Hongkong. Under this pretext Indian troops were forcibly sent to Libya and France in the West and to Singapore and Hongkong in the East, against the declared will of the Indian people. In reality India has no Wavellian frontiers which are only chimeras, but its frontiers are those national and geographical boundaries, drawn by providence and nature. Regardless of whether it is ruled by conservatives or by a Labor Cabinet, by Churchill or by Cripps, the British empire has deprived the Indian people of life and freedom, bread and arms. In order to save this empire, the Indian people were to bleed, to work, to sweat and to shed tears although in reality they had not a single enemy outside of their own frontiers.

Of late the British have changed their tactics. Indian and other troops were sent back to India and the Indian people told that the war would extend to India. But who did everything in his power in order to drag India into the war zone? If the British in 1939 had not declared India to be a belligerent Power, and if they had not tried with all means at their disposal, clean and dirty ones, to exploit India's riches, man-power, raw materials and industrial capacity in order to keep the British war-machine going, if they had not made India their military stronghold but had permitted India to remain neutral like Ireland, it would never have been possible to drag India into this war. But Great Britain, on the contrary, has tried in the most shameful manner to drag India into the war zone in order to secure thus eventually India's voluntary cooperation for Britain's selfish war. It is high time therefore that the Indian people look through the game of the British politicians, which, as in September 1939 when India was forced into the war, is now aiming at carrying the torch of war to India.

This must not surprise anyone, because since 1939 the British have continuously been trying to carry the war to the countries of other peoples. From Norway to Crete and from Libya to Hongkong they have incited other peoples to go to war, only to make their escape in the critical moment and to leave the others in the lurch, as we have seen again and again from Dunkirk to Batavia.

One will vainly expect the British to keep India out of the war zone in order to spare the Indian people the misery and privations of modern warfare. In their military operations they will not hesitate for one moment to apply their scorched earth tactics to India as well. The British Empire, created through robbery and greed, and living in injustice and oppression, will expropriate and terrorize others for as long as it will continue to exist. If the Indian people want to keep their country out of the war, they must themselves eliminate Britain's military bases in India and must put an end to India's exploitation by Britain for her imperialistic war.

British Victory Opposed

A victory of the British Empire means the perpetuation of our slavery. India's emancipation can only be achieved through the complete collapse of this Empire. Therefore any Indian who is now working for Great Britain is acting against the interests of his country and becomes a traitor to the cause of liberty. The Indian nationalists will not only fight against their imperialistic masters but also against the lackeys of British imperialism. Everyone must realize that it is ridiculous to believe in a compromise with an Empire which will soon have disappeared from the face of the earth. The British Premier, Churchill, in his last statements before Parliament, promised to give India dominion status as soon as possible after the war. Upon his orders Sir Stafford Cripps must now go to India in order to unite the various groups of India's population and in order to determine what political concessions may be made at present. It is foolish to think that India today still wants dominion status within the British Empire or that there is today a single Indian who still believes in British promises which are to be fulfilled after the war. The Indian people know only to well that their much talked about disunity has been artificially created and that the British, for as long as they will remain in India, will continue their shameful rule, true to the principle of "divide et impera."

Churchill and his Cabinet will soon become aware that the crumbs they are throwing to the Indian people will not win them over to England's side. The British Empire is now going down the road which many empires before it have gone, and from its ashes a free and united India will emerge. For this reason the visit of Cripps or of any other British politician at this late hour has no significance whatever for India and will not arouse any interest in that country. In the present worldwide struggle the one side is trying desperately to maintain the status quo, resulting from the Versailles treaty and from similar treaties of the past. The other side, however, is determined to overthrow the old world order and to found a new one. India has nothing to lose in this struggle but its chains. The hopes and wishes of the Indian people cannot be fulfilled by the maintenance of the old world order, but only by the overthrow of an order, which for them means oppression, slavery and death. If I look back on the course of modern history I am perfectly aware of one thing: As the world war led to the disintegration of superannuated empires this war will end with the dismemberment of the British Empire, the last anachronism of modern policy. The Tripartite Powers, Germany, Italy and Japan which will bring about its downfall are therefore our natural friends and allies. The ascertion, these powers were menacing India, is an unbelievable lie. On the contrary, from my thorough knowledge of these three nations I can give the assurance that they feel nothing but sympathy and goodwill toward India and India's independence. If any doubt ever existed in this matter, the historic declaration the Japanese Premier, General Tojo, recently made, ought to have calmed the apprehensions of my countrymen once and for all. No Indian must ever be deceived by the British propaganda in the future.

Let us rejoice therefore that the British Empire, our enemy of old, is about to collapse under the simultaneous blows of the Tripartite Powers. Let us rejoice over the speedy victorious advance of the Japanese Forces in East Asia. Let us rejoice to see the old world order, founded at Versailles, collapse before our eyes. And let us rejoice over the rising dawn which will bring freedom and justice, happiness and prosperity to India.

Kobe Notes

The Hankyu professional baseb squad took the laurels in a pre-seas triangular tournament held during t weekend at the Koshien Stadiu Other participating teams were t Kyojin and Hanshin nines.

The results of the three-day tourn follow:

March 13: Hankyu downed Hansh three to two; Hanshin beat Kyoj three to two.

March 15: Kyojin and Hankyu dre four-four; Hanshin and Kyojin ti three all.

March 16: Hankyu trimmed Hansh six to one; Hankyu defeated Kyoj five to two.

The 1942 spring series of the Japa Professional Baseball League is sche duled to get under way on March simultaneously at the Korakuen St dium in Tokyo and the Nishinomiy Ball Park in Nishinomiya, near Kob Ensuing games will also be staged the Koshien Stadium, also near Kob

The schedule of the league games as follows:

First Round—March 28, at Korakuer Kyojin vs. Kurowashi; Taiyo vs. Nankai. At Nishinomiya: Hankyu vs. Asahi; Hanshin vs. Nagoya. March 29, a Korakuen: Nankai vs. Kurowashi; Kyojin vs. Taiyo. At Nishinomiya: Nagoy vs. Asahi; Hanshin vs. Hankyu. Marc 30, at Korakuen: Taiyo vs. Kurowashi Kyojin vs. Nankai. At Nishinomiya Hanshin vs. Asahi; Hankyu vs. Nagoya April 1, at Korakuen: Kurowashi v Nankai; Taiyo vs. Kyojin. At Nishinomiya: Asahi vs. Nagoya; Hanshin v Hankyu. April 3 at Korakuen: Nagoy vs. Kurowashi; Hankyu vs. Taiyo. A Nishinomiya: Nankai vs. Asahi; Kyoji vs. Hanshin.

The two athletic games scheduled fo the K.R. and A.C.—soccer against th All-Kansai O.B. eleven and hocke versus the Kansai University team—could not be played on the Recreatio Ground on Saturday afternoon owin to rain.

If sufficient support is available, spring billiard tournament is schedule to get under way among members o the K.R. and A.C. shortly after March 20 when the last of the entrance applications will be accepted.

The tournament will consist of the following five events:

Billiards handicap—250 points,

Single Nomination Snooker handicap,

Single Pyramid handicap,

Double Nomination Snooker handicap,

A special prize will be awarded to the player who can win three of the above-mentioned matches. Special interest will be attached to the coming tourney to see who will be able to fill the shoes of W. S. Baikie, now absent, who was invincible in the billiards, snooker and pyramid divisions during the many years he was a member of the club.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on March 16: Mr. Y. Imagawa, Mr. R. Kawaguchi, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. de Lemoine, Mr. A. Lesourd, Dr. and Mrs. W. Prahl and two sons, Mr. M. Tamaki, Mr. K. Uyeki.

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SIBERIAN TREK

STORY OF FUKUSHIMA'S SENSATIONAL TRIP ON HORSEBACK FROM BERLIN, ACROSS TWO CONTINENTS REVEALED

The adventurous expedition of Major Yasumasa Fukushima, (later General Baron) who traveled from Berlin to Vladivostok in 1892-93 all the way on horseback through the vast wilderness of Siberia, is given by a book entitled "Japan's Pioneers in Southern Regions" published by the Denki Gakkai.

"Well, well. Fukushima is something," said Major-General Soroku Kawakami, the then vice-chief of the staff, as he was reading a letter in his chair. It was on the morning of a certain sunny, warm spring day in 1891 and the letter Major-General Kawakami was reading was sent from Major Fukushima, then a military attache to the Japanese Embassy in Berlin. The letter said, "Now that the railway and maritime facilities are more and more developed and consequently the distance among the countries of the world is becoming shorter and shorter, Japan should not become complacent and relax its defense preparations. The situation of the world is changing rapidly and so our country is no longer safe merely because it is surrounded with waters. In the light of this fact, I have conceived a plan of traveling on horseback from Berlin to Vladivostok next spring to investigate the geographical features and customs and manners of the land I traverse, thereby to be of service in case of possible emergency. I ask you your opinion as to my project."

Since the Meiji Restoration, Japan had been too much occupied with the internal problems to pay heed to foreign affairs, while the European Powers were looking hard at East Asia. On the other hand, Russia, which then boasted the greatest and strongest of all armies of the world Powers, was preparing the construction of the Siberian Railway. The ambition of Russia of obtaining a warm water port had been rooted since the reign of Peter the Great and so it was clear that the completion of the Siberian Railway would spur that ambition.

The petition of Major Fukushima was conveyed by Major-General Kawakami to Prince Arisugawa the then chief of the staff, who reported it to the Emperor Meiji. The Emperor was pleased to hear of the project and graciously donated the sum of ¥2,000 out of the Privy Purse on October 29, 1892. Under the date of June 5, 1891, Major Fukushima's plan was given an official approval by Prince Arisugawa.

In November the same year, the plan of Major Fukushima's equestrian trans-continental tour was publicized extensively in the Berlin newspapers and subsequently in journals in various countries of Europe. Most of the people, however, sheerly ignored the report and even made a sarcastic remark, for in those days the existence of Japan was not very well known to Europe, to say nothing of the moral superiority of the Japanese.

The public opinion of the European countries be what might have been, Major Fukushima's resolution to execute his project was not a bit affected and he made preparations steadily. On January, the following year or 1892, Major Fukushima, accompanied by Major-General Gentaro Kodama, visited Kaiser Wilhelm II, the then Emperor of Germany, to report on his plan. The Kaiser was extremely moved by the project and conferred on Major Fukushima the Third Order of Red Eagle, saying: "It is a matter of regret that our army must lose one of its good comrades. The exploit you are going to accomplish being, however, a great enterprise, I sincerely pray that success will attend you. This Order is the token of our good-will toward you."

When the report that the Kaiser personally decorated Major Fukushima with the Third Order, the German people, who had hitherto been rather cold toward the project, became very much interested; some of them asked Major Fukushima about the route he was going to take, others asked him to send them his photographs and some others even asked him to take them along with him on his tour. Thus Fukushima suddenly rose in popularity.

Just on Empire Day, or February 11, in the 25th year of Meiji, or 1892, Major Fukushima started from Berlin, riding on a horse named "Gaisen" or "Triumphant Return." The weapons he carried for protection were a Japanese "katana" and a revolver.

It was a rainy day and the road was muddy and slippery. The condition made him realize what hardships and dangers he would meet on his tour. At four o'clock the same day he arrived in Muchenberg, where he met with two Japanese friends of his, who had come there from Berlin by train to send him off. In the morning of the following day, Major Fukushima started from Muchenberg after shaking hands with his friends. After that he never met a Japanese and could not help feeling lonely, a gallant warrior though he was. However, as his expedition had been publicized in newspapers all over Europe, he was often greeted, quite against his expectation, by strangers who had been informed of his tour and who hoped for his success.

When he was passing by the fortress in Kuestrin, where the famous Frederick the Great had once been imprisoned by his father, a sentry saluted him by presenting arms and some ten non-commissioned officers on the fortress also made an obeisance. Major Fukushima was very much moved at this. He wrote in an account of his trip, "I was filled with admiration for the strict discipline of the German Army."

Just a week after his departure from Berlin he was greeted with the first fair day on his way from Posen to the border between Germany and Russia. But fine weather gave him another pain as well as rainy and snowy weather, for the rays of the sun, reflected by the snow on the ground, struck his eyes. In addition to this, his horse often slipped on the hardened snow and fell. All those pains and difficulties were, however, relieved when the children of Germany greeted him with "Morgen!"

It was in the afternoon of February 18 when Major Fukushima crossed over the German-Russian border. In those days, the territory of Poland belonged half to Germany and half to Russia. Only the ruins of ancient castles spoke for the history of the lost country. He was brought home to the idea that one must needs be a victor in the war.

As in Germany, he was often greeted cordially but quite unexpectedly in Russia. When he was just a short distance from Kolo, a troop of cavalry of the Russian Army, drawn up in lines on both sides of the road and followed by an army band, greeted him. As Major Fukushima was passing along the road expressing his thanks with a polite return salute, the band suddenly struck up a march.

Taking fright at the sound of the march, "Gaisen," his mount, stood up on its hind legs and Fukushima struck his face on the neck of his horse, consequently knocking out three of his teeth.

Very much surprised at the unexpected incident, the commander of the cavalry troop ran to him and gave him a patch of adhesive tape. Major Fukushima thanked the commander for his kindness and jokingly said in fluent Russian, (being a linguistic genius and a close student, Fukushima spoke English, French, German, Chinese, Russian and some other foreign languages) "As I have more than 20 teeth remaining, you need not be worried about the accident. I expect to receive more rousing welcome often in the future on my way and if I were to knock off my teeth every time when I am welcomed, this tape you have given me will hardly be enough. So if you have more of the adhesive tape with you I should like to ask you to give me all of it." The officers and men burst into laughter.

On February 21 he arrived in Kutno, being welcomed and guided by a Russian army officer. The commander of the Fourth Cavalry Regiment in Kutno welcomed him cordially and served him with Champagne, hoping him good luck throughout his journey. Starting from this city in the following morning, he continued his trip along a solitary, snow-clad way on which could be seen the tracks of wolves. It was on March 24, or the 43rd day since his start from Berlin, when Major Fukushima reached St. Petersburg, the then capital of Czarist Russia. He was sent to the Cavalry Academy for his lodgings. The president of the Academy, leading scores of his junior officers, welcomed him at the gate of the establishment and placed three rooms at his disposal On March 30, he had the honor of being received in audience by the Czar and Czarina.

On the way from St. Petersburg to Moscow, Major Fukushima had a very painful trip. There was no road worthy of the name, nor inns. He had to lodge in dirty peasants' huts. Night after night he was a victim of hundreds of lice. He could obtain only eggs, bread and tea for his meals. Describing the trip between these two cities, he wrote to his wife to the following effect.

"On the way from the capital of Russia to Novgrod which is some 130 miles, there were small villages only every ten or so miles apart. The snow was deep and few pedestrians were seen. On April 16 I met only five men and seven sledges in my journey of 25 miles. You may judge the condition under which I had to travel if you had to travel from Tokyo to Fujisawa and met only five men and seven rickshaws."

In addition to the difficulties of traveling along the desolate wilderness, his beloved charger "Gaisen" fell on May 12. He sent for a veterinarian in a town about 25 miles away and had him treat the ill horse. But as the veterinarian told him that it would take a dozen days before it recovered completely, Fukushima cabled to Moscow to send a new horse. He kindly took care of "Gaisen" for one day and after cutting off some of its mane for keep sake, started on his new charger which he named "Ural." "Ural" was, however, not so strong as "Gaisen" and so Fukushima could make only little headway.

Just at that time the climate suddenly turned hot as it is usual in the great continent. Therefore he traveled in the night, sleeping the day time. To travel in the night relying only on a map was difficult to say the least. He arrived at the top of the Altai Mountains on September 13.

There stood the stone bordermark showing the frontier between Russia and China. Major Fukushima carved on the stone with his sword "Japanese Infantry Major Yasumasa Fukushima passed this place," and said, "The Altai Mountains! The name is famous in geography. But I am now several feet higher than thee." Then he turned round in the direction of Europe and bid farewell, saying, "Fare thee well, Europe. I hope to visit thee again."

After two months' journey from Mt. Altai over the vast desert of Mongolia, he reached Kulin on November 11. During this trip he took lodgings in the tents of Mongols. The nomads were leading an extremely savage life. They cut mutton on their clothes and baked it on the fire of dried dung of cows and horses. At first Fukushima could not even touch the meals of the Mongols but later he adapted himself to this terrible food and the filthy, bad-smelling tents of the natives.

Starting from Kulin after a week's stay, he passed Irkutsk and the bank of the Baikal Lake, arriving in Werchinsk on December 31, 1892. After passing the New Year's Days there, he left for Chita and arrived at the bank of the Shilka River on Empire Day, just one year after his departure from Berlin. Then Fukushima passed over the Yabloni Mts. and entered the territory of Manchuria toward the end of March. The journey from Kulin to Manchuria was the succession of pains and difficulties. The earth was frozen hard like steel and so he had to walk pulling the rein of his mount. Once, he slipped on the frozen river and injured his head. To add to this, Manchuria was in those days infested by mounted bandits and the reports of their robbery and slaughter often reached the ears of Fukushima. He used to sleep with his revolver and sword at his side. He arrived safely in Tsitsihar at the beginning of April, without being attacked by the bandits. But another menace of Manchuria afflicted him; he was seized with a disease peculiar to the region and had to stay for about two weeks in a small town near Tsitsihar.

As he recovered from his illness, he started on his last course of the long trek. On June 6, he arrived at Norkifski, where he met Japanese people for the first time since he last parted with two of his friends in February the previous year. Fukushima, a vigorous soldier as he was, could not help tears from welling in his eyes when he shook hands with the five Japanese residents in Norkifski who came to welcome him.

It was on June 12, 1893 when Major Yasumasa Fukushima reached Vladivostok, his last goal. It was 488 days since he started from Berlin and the distance he had covered totaled 18,000 kilometers. Arriving in Vladivostok, he found himself a Lieutenant-Colonel, having been promoted during his journey. He was enthusiastically received.

Fukushima got on board a steamship, Tokyo maru, and, dropping in at Genzan, Fuzan and Nagasaki ports, reached Tokyo on June 29. Many notables, including Count Kawamura, the head of the reception committee, welcomed him at the station. The decoration rite was instantly held at the station and Fukushima, now Lieutenant-Colonel, proceeded to the Imperial Palace in the carriage sent round from the House of Prince Arisugawa. On his way to the Imperial Palace he was enthusiastically hailed by the people who gathered on both sides of the road with wild shouts of banzai, together with the deafening sounds of fireworks.

Fukushima's merits were not limited to his exploration of Siberia. He played an important role as a member of the military staff in the Sino-Japanese War in 1894-5. After the war he was ordered to make an inspection tour of Asia and Europe. He started from Tokyo in October, 1895 and traveled through Egypt, Turkey, Central Asia, Caucasus, Persia, Burma, Siam, present Thai and Annam, returning home in March, 1897. He was promoted to the rank of Major-General in 1900 and participated, as the commander-in-chief of the Japanese expeditionary forces, in the North China Incident occuring in June the same year. At the time of the attack on the citadel of Tientsin, he acted as the commander of the garrisons of several foreign countries and succeeded in occupying the city. The dexterity of his strategy then is said to have amazed the commanders of the troops of the European Powers.

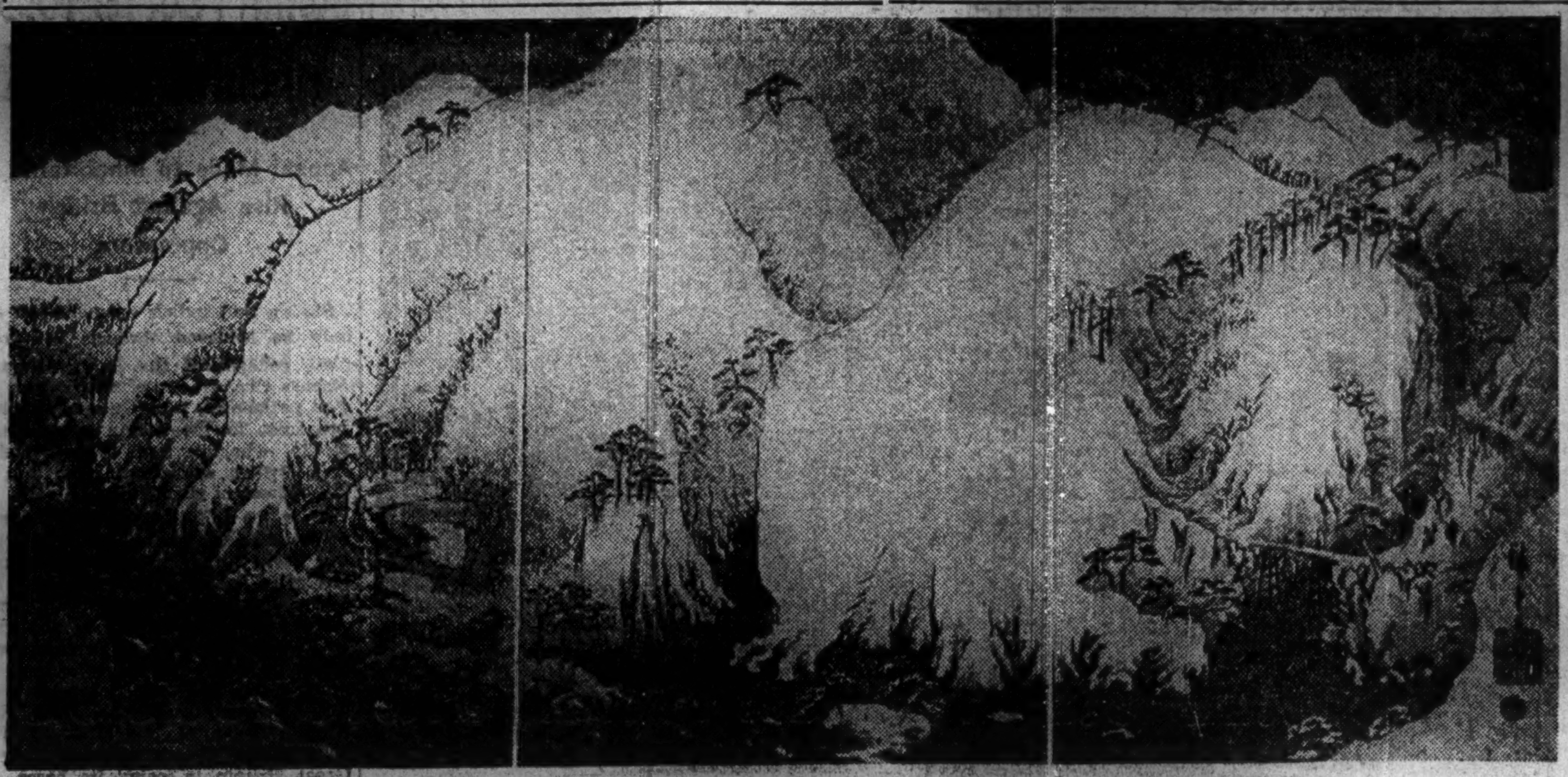
As the relation between Japan and Russia became tense, Fukushima, then the chief of the Second Bureau of the Imperial Headquarters, vigorously advocated opening hostilities, stressing that if Japan failed to take up arms to drive Russia's influence from Manchuria, it would finally share the fate of India or Burma. When the Russo-Japanese War began, he acted as a member of the staff of the Imperial Expeditionary Forces in Manchuria. During the War he lost his second son at the battle of Port Arthur. A fond father as he was, he uttered only a word, "So" without changing his expression when he received the report of his son's death. He must have been satisfied to have sacrificed his son for the cause of his motherland. This case well resembles that of General Maresuke Nogi, who lost his two sons in the Russo-Japanese War and yet expressed not a word of lamentation. Great generals have something in common.

When Russia asked for an armistice, Fukushima acted as a member of the military mission. He must have been filled with deep emotion now that his presupposition ten years before turned true and the experiences and knowledge he had attained during his journey turned out to be serviceable in his strategy.

In 1906, he was made Lieutenant-General and created a baron. He was appointed the Governor-General of Kwantung Leased Territory in 1912 and promoted to rank of General two years later.

The exploration in Siberia by General Baron Yasumasa Fukushima and his travel in Asia and Europe will long be remembered as having paved the way for Japan's overland development in later years.

Kiso Mountain Under Blanket of Snow



This is one of the finest works by Hiroshige. In the original print, the sky is painted in bluish-black while the river murmuring past the foot of the gently sloped mountains is of greyish indigo. While the reproduction above does not bring out these colors, a glimpse into Hiroshige's masterful depiction of landscapes may be obtained.

INDIA
An Impartial Study

(Continued From Page 6)

M. Hyndman, after detailing the proof that taxation in India was far heavier than in any other country, though its population is poorer, entitled his book The Bankruptcy of India. Sir William Hunter, former member of the Viceroy's Council, said in 1875: "The Government assessment does not leave enough food to the cultivator to support himself and his family throughout the year," Mr. Thorburn, one-time Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, said that "the whole revenue of the Punjab . . . is practically drawn from the producing masses." Since the enactment of the income tax this is no longer true.

Money for Temples

I asked the guide at Trichinopoly how the people of India had found, 300 or 400 years ago, the money to build the vast temples there and at Madura and Tanjore. He answered that the rajahs had been able to build these edifices despite the fact that they had taxed the people much less severely than the English were doing.

Against this terrible blood-letting the Hindus have no redress; their legislatures are impotent. And in the midst of the heart-breaking poverty engendered partly by this taxation, the Government treats itself, at staggering cost, to gigantic official buildings at Delhu, needlessly alien in style to the architecture of India; for seven months of every year it transfers the Capital, with all its machinery and personnel, to vacation resorts in the mountains, at an expense of millions of dollars; and from time to time it holds gorgeous Durbars, to impress the people who provide tens of millions for the ceremony. It pays to be free.

The result is that the national debt of India, which was $35,000,000 in 1792, rose to $105,000,000 in 1805; to $150,000,000 in 1829; to $215,000,000 in 1845; to $275,000,000 in 1850, to $350,000,000 in 1858; to $500,000,000 in 1860; to $1,000,000,000 in 1901; to $1,535,000,000 in 1913, and to $3,500,000,000 in 1929. Let these figures tell the tale.

Art of Copperplate Engraving: Its History

(Continued From Yesterday)

Third Period

We have seen above that the copperplate engraving of the second period was studied through the Dutch books by the Japanese artists who were so ardent upon the adoption of Western civilization that they improved upon this art in Japan against all difficulties. But its indirect study naturally made a slower development in Japan than in the West. Time at last came when the Japanese could, and did, study the art of copperplate engraving direct from the Western artists. The third period of this art in Japan came when the policy of seclusion, which lasted for two centuries and a half, was at last abandoned, and Western culture was most ardently absorbed by the Japanese Government after feudalism was abolished, with the downfall of the Tokugawa Shogunate, in 1867. Space is too much limited for us to go into the details of the third period, but it is a noticeable fact that early in this period Iwahashi Kyocho was ordered by the Imperial Government to proceed to the West for cultural studies. He went to Europe in 1873 and came back after learning surveying and various kinds of technique of engraving in Austria. Upon his return, Iwahashi laid the foundation of printing the maps of Japan, which fall behind none of the West in accuracy and minuteness. Then the Paper Currency Bureau employed Carl Anton Bruck, a copperplate printer, from America in 1874 and Edoardo Chiossone, an Italian copperplate engraver, in the following year, to the great development of copperplate engraving in Japan. And Yedo or, as it was now called, Tokyo was again the center of copperplate engraving in Japan. With its development, however, this art of engraving was now pursued more for a commercial or practical purpose than aesthetic or decorative, and the artistic copperplate engraving began to show a sign of decline. The introduction of a new method of engraving was naturally a menace to the producers and engravers of the old school, some of whom, in Kyoto, were engaged in the Printing Bureau of the new Government, only to be turned out very soon for lack of skill in technique, though their unemployment drove them into different localities, where their activities stimulated the development and popularization of copperplate engraving in the country.

So far we have given an outline of the development that copperplate engraving made in Japan. The three stages of its development may appear to be to circumlocutory for copperplate engraving in this country, but they are the proper channel that the art had to undergo in its development, for Japan herself passed through the same stages in all other branches of Western Culture that she adopted and fostered.

Aodo-Denzen

Aodo Denzen (1748-1822) is one of the most typical producers of Japanese copperplate prints, who left many exquisite works. Born in an obscure town of Sukagawa, Iwashiro Province, in the northeastern part, far away from Yedo, the cultural center of Japan, Aodo Denzen showed wonderful skill and originality in the art of copperplate engraving. But the northeastern provinces of Japan had been under the influence of Western culture, which was introduced to their locality early in the beginning of the 17th century, and Akita, one of the northern provinces, produced several master artists of Western painting about 1780. Moreover, the clan of Shirakawa, in which Sukagawa, his native town, is situated, was ruled over by a wise lord called Matsudaira Sadanobu (1758-1829), popularly known as Lord Rakuo who had a good understanding of modern civilization. No wonder, therefore, that, born in an obscure town, Aodo Denzen should have produced such peerless copperplate prints under the protection of the wise local lord.

Born a son of a local merchant, Denzen was a great lover of painting to which he was much given while young. It was in 1794, when Lord Matsudaira Sadanobu visited Sukagawa on his tour of inspection, that his notice was attracted to a beautiful picture that Denzen painted on a screen. His admiration of the picture led him to the engagement of Denzen as a court-painter of the clan. It was through the introduction of Lord Matsudaira that Denzen was received as a pupil by Tani Buncho (1765-1842), one of the greatest painters of the day.

It was in 1798, when Denzen saw, of the residence of Lord Matsudaira in Yedo, a map of the world presented to the Shogun by the King of Holland, that he was interested for the first time in a print of a copperplate. He was advised to make one by himself. But, thinking that he had first to study Western painting, he obtained leave of his lord for visiting Nagasaki, where he mastered Western art in four years; though his stay there is now doubted by many scholars. It is also said that Denzen studied under Shiba Kokan, when the latter was producing copperplate prints in Yedo, but Shiba was not so generous with the secrets of his art to let anybody, to say nothing about Denzen, into them. As regards this matter, Mr. Nishimura is perhaps right in his assumption that Denzen received the secret of copperplate engraving through Lord Matsudaira, who had close associations with the Dutch-learning scholars of the central Shogunate Government, and who had in his service a famous scholar, of the Dutch language, called Morishima Churyo.

Denzen's products, of which many are known to us, may be classified into three kinds; namely, (1) practical prints, (2) copies from imported copperplate prints, and (3) his original prints.

To the first category belong such of his prints as the charts of the viscera appended to the Ihan-teiko (A course of medical studies), 1808, and the map of the world, 1809, and that of Japan, 1809. The Columbus received in audience, the German corridor, were copied after by Denzen. But he largely improved upon the originals. Among his original copperplate prints is a strange picture of the Rozan Hiyokuzuka (lit. Lovers' double grave of Rozan) over which Banzuiin Chobei and Shirai Gompachi are represented as fighting each other. Dated 1805, this picture is considered to be the oldest of his products and exceptional. Most of his works depict landscapes, and his originality is fully manifested in them. His prints, numbering dozens are classified into the larger-sized, 7"×11", Japanese measure, the middle-sized, 6.5"×4" and the smaller-sized, 4.5"×3", all of which were supposedly produced in a few years on both sides of 60 years of his age, though they look too vividly lined to be engraved by so old an artist. It is remarkable to see how he adopted perspective into his landscape pictures of Western style. He made no insignificant sketch of nature, but some human figures are arranged in every landscape he painted, so his painting makes a strong appeal to our sense of reality. And these figures look very tall like the pretty girls painted by Torii Kiyonaga, the famous portrait painter. His painting is graphical in style, and yet he attempted to express his idea in such an exaggerated manner like this, for he looked always for a new idea for his painting. He had a sincere insight into nature and humanity and expressed them clearly in his painting. It is this artistic value of his copperplate prints that appeals strongly to our aesthetic sense.

Skilful in his plot and depiction of painting, Denzen not only employed the old Dutch style of etching in his copperplate engraving, but he introduced a new method of his originality. He made use of Japanese lacquer as an anti-corrosive and, moreover, he combined drypoints, besides etching, in his engraving. He has a style of drawing numbers of fine lines along one another in his copperplate prints, for he invented various kinds of tools for his engraving, which are simpler but more delicate than those described in Chomel's encyclopaedia above referred to. These tools are still preserved to the great credit of his originality.

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Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
National School Hour: 11 a.m.; 2, and 4 p.m.
Music for Workers: 3:30 p.m.
Program Announcement: 7:20 a.m., and 5:30 p.m.

Wednesday

— Morning —

6:40 Serial Talk. "The Pioneers' Enterprises in the South Seas." by Dr. Shojiro Honjo.
7:30 "National Resolution," by Ryuji Tanabe; Patriotic Poem Recital.
8:00 News; Music: Cembalo solo. "Sonata Album" (Scarlatti); Chamber Music, "Folia Dance" (Corelli).
11:00 National School 3rd Class Hour: "Cheerful Story and Music," by Keiji Minami and Tokyo Broadcasting Orchestra.

— Afternoon —

12:00 Time; News; Naniwabushi.
1:30 Serial Talk. "Scientific Life," by Junzo Itakura.
2:00 National School 7th and 8th Class Hour: Serial Lecture on Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere: "Rising Thai," by Count Akimichi Mishima.
4:00 Serial Lecture on Wartime National Education: "Naval War Situation," by Lieutenant-Commander Kengo Tominaga.

— Evening —

6:00 Little Nation's Hour; News.
6:30 Farmers' Hour.
8:00 Military Hour; Kabuki Drama. "Kanjincho" with Koshiro Matsumoto, Shibakan Nakamura and others relayed from Osaka Kabuki Theater.
9.00 News; Selo Wind Music Band.
10:00 Time; Today's War Situation; News; International Broadcast from Rome. "News from Italy", by Saburoji Matsumoto.

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General

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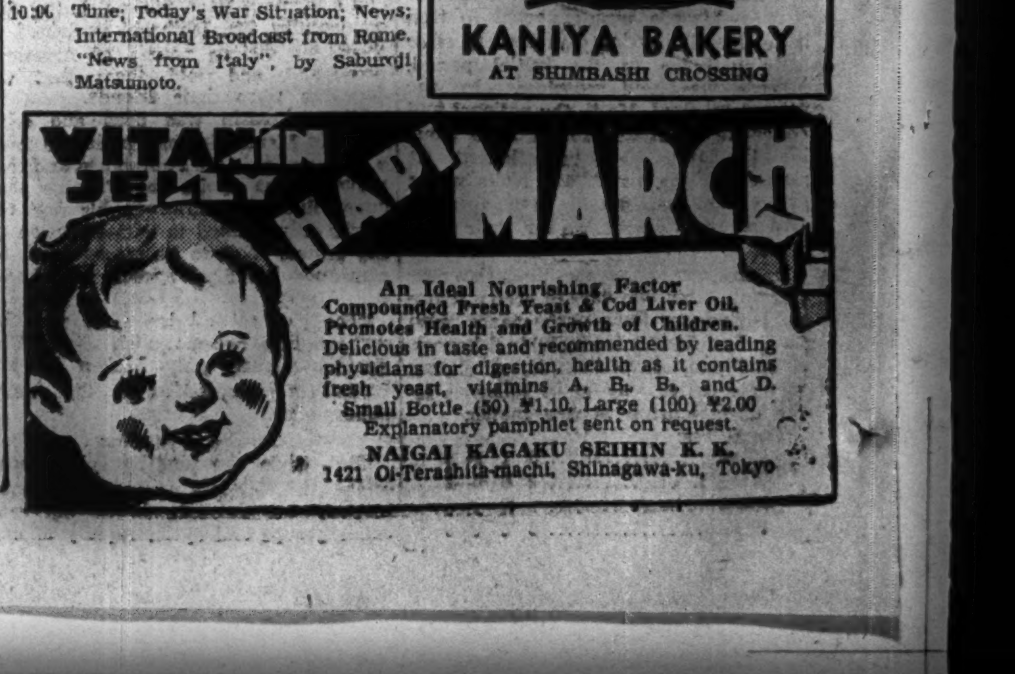

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YAMAGATA ENDORSES HUGE BUILDING PLAN

Economic Federation Proposal Involves Construction Up to 15 Million Tons

TRANSIT IMPORTANCE CITED

Waters East of Suez, Cape Town Should Be Japanese Lanes, Says Shipowners

Supporting the ship expansion plan of the Japan Economic Federation in which the organization proposes to increase the Japanese mercantile tonnage to 15,000,000, Katsumi Yamagata, president of the Tatsuma Steamship Company, declares in an article entitled "Shipping Problems in Wartime" that the recommended tonnage is indispensably necessary for the realization of the autarchic structure for East Asia. The president also urges that the waters east of Suez and Cape Town should be placed under the influence of Japanese shipping.

In the article appearing in the March number of the Shoko Keizai, a monthly publication of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Yamagata explains that the accomplishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and the prosperity of the Japanese Empire depend on the realization of the two proposals mentioned above. Pointing out that the mastery of the Pacific by the United States and British commercial fleets enabled the advance of Anglo-American imperialism to the Orient, Mr. Yamagata says that an early expansion of Japanese shipping is necessary for the liberation of East Asia from the yoke of these two countries. Mr. Yamagata continues as follows:

Responsibility on Japan

"Since the responsibility for smoother marine transportation among East Asiatic countries must be assumed by Japan, leader of East Asia, Japanese ships needed for the fulfilment of this responsibility is estimated at a huge number.

"According to the statistics for 1937, the year before the outbreak of the China Affair, about 1,700,000 tons of Japanese ships were plying the lines to Chosen, Taiwan and North and Central China; about 500,000 tons to the southwestern pacific and about 1,700,000 tons the trans-oceanic lines. Foreign craft in East Asiatic waters averaged 2,300,000 tons.

"There are inexhaustible deposits of underground and surface resources in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, including iron ore, rubber, tin, copper, bauxite, coal, rock phosphate, rice, sugar, timber, hemp and salt. These raw materials, however, cannot be mobilized for the construction of the prosperity sphere without a sufficient number of ship bottoms.

Transit Volume Enormous

"Japan's imports from the Co-Prosperity Sphere countries, cargoes in the Japan's coastal line, transportation for Manchoukuo and China from fellow Asiatic countries and cargoes among the southern regions are estimated at over 100,000,000 tons a year. With the progress of the industrial development undertakings in occupied areas, movement of commodities will continue to grow intensified at an accelerated tempo. In the post-war period, a significant amount of bottoms will be allotted for the transportation to Europe, of the excess of such commodities as copra rubber, tin and sugar which are produced in the southern regions.

"A decade ago, most of the economic leaders of Japan criticized the plan to increase Japanese ships to 6,000,000 tons as unnecessary and the 10,000,000-ton scheme as a nonsense, but today, even 10,000,000 tons are insufficient to ply in Pacific waters alone. Late last year, soon after the onset of the war with the United States and the British Empire, the Japan Economic Federation drafted a tentative plan to boost Japanese tonnage up to 15,000,000 tons and submitted it to the Communications Ministry. I consider that the realization of this proposal is prerequisite to a smoother carrying out of the industrial productivity expansion program."

INCREASE IN BILLS CLEARED

February Figures Amount to ¥10,156,558,000

The number of bills cleared in Japan in February 1942 totaled 3,220,065 amounting to ¥10,156,558,000 according to figures released by the Tokyo Clearing House, showing an increase of 7,876 (0.2%) in the number of bills cleared, and a decrease of ¥1,475,094 (12.7%) in comparison with the preceding month. The average amount of bills cleared in February 1942 stands at ¥3,154, an increase by ¥376 as compared with similar figures for the corresponding month one year ago. The following table compares February 1942 figures with other periods. (—Minus signs denote decrease).

	Bills cleared	Amount in ¥1,000
February 1942	3,220,065	¥10,156,558
Comparison with preceding month	7,876	—1,475,094
Comparison with February 1941	—568,866	— 350,274
Aggregate, January-February 1942	6,432,254	21,788,011
Comparison with corresponding period 1941	—894,983	895,782

Bank of Japan Accounts

March 17
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	4,729,626
Over Issues	99,676
Deposits	674,487
Loans	486,259

Equipment Corporation To Receive First Loan For More Nitric Output

The Industrial Equipment Corporation is to receive its first loan of ¥20,000,000 for increased production of nitric acid by expanding the existing facilities for the manufacture of the chemical as well as by the installation of new equipment by scrapping part of the textile facilities now lying idle. The Wartime Financing Syndicate is to advance the sum on the collateral security of the payments to be collected early next month. Seven leading ammonium sulphate manufacturing companies are to receive the money for converting their facilities. Representatives of the syndicate met at the Industrial Bank of Japan yesterday to decide on the terms of the loan. As the corporation will require huge funds when it begins to operate in full swing hereafter, preparations are being made to issue debentures but as consideration must be given the loans program for the April-June period, the debentures are expected to be floated after the turn of the new fiscal year.

STRENGTH EVIDENCED IN JAPAN'S ECONOMY

Industrial Financing Jumps In Parallel With Spread of War Theater

With the smooth progress of the industrial productivity expansion campaign, a huge sum of approximately ¥7,822,000,000 is understood by economic experts to have been mobilized for industrial financing during the 1941 fiscal year, according to an unofficial estimate ventured by the Nikkan Kogyo. The paper puts the aggregate funds appropriated for this purpose since the beginning of the China Affair at the enormous figure of ¥39,430,000,000, interpreting this fact as clearly showing the unfathomable strength of Japanese economy.

Out of the total sum for the 1941 fiscal year, says the journal, ¥2,650,000,000 was raised by way of issuing new corporate debentures, ¥2,476,000,000 by capital increase and the remaining ¥2,695,000,000 by financial aid from monetary institutions. As compared with the previous year, debenture issues remarkably swelled by ¥992,000,000, while a contrasting decline of ¥529,000,000 and ¥852,000,000 was made in capital boosting and bank loans respectively. The Provisional Capital Adjustment Ordinance is understood to have checked the upward trend of corporate capital, while the improvement of the bond market, together with the progress of the industrial rationalization, is considered to curtail money demand for banking institutions.

Financing Continues Up

Since the onset of the armed conflict with the Chiang Kai-shek troops, industrial financing continued to jump at an accelerated tempo in concert with the expansion of the theater of war. A total of ¥2,063,000,000 was allotted for the industrial productivity expansion funds in the 1937 fiscal year, the first year of the China affair, but since then the figure moved upward year after year; namely, to ¥3,978,000,000 in the 1938 fiscal year, ¥7,357,000,000 in the 1939 fiscal year and finally to ¥8,282,000,000 in the 1940 fiscal year. Corporate debentures accounted for ¥1,728,000,000 of the sum for the fiscal year 1940, new shares ¥3,005,000,000 and bank loans ¥3,647,000,000.

According to the statistics released last Saturday by the Bank Bureau of the Finance Ministry, the productive capacity forward move continued to cause a noticeable increase in long-term bank loans last month, while demand for short-term money was not so brisk. The balance of bank loans as of February 28 stood at ¥21,453,870,000, showing a swell of ¥154,833,000 and ¥2,926,234,000 above the figures for the previous month and the corresponding month of last year respectively. Out of the total, ¥5,600,795,000 was raised by chartered banks except the Bank of Japan, ¥15,493,823,000 by commercial banks and ¥398,000 by savings banks. The statistics compiled by the Finance Ministry cover all the banking institutions throughout the country except the Bank of Japan.

Bank Deposits Rise

A similar rising trend was also seen in bank deposits owing to the spurred movement for the encouragement of the national savings with the aggregate balance as of February 28 recording at ¥36,791,962,000, of which chartered banks account for ¥2,758,883,000, commercial banks for ¥28,271,927,000 and savings banks for ¥5,761,152,000. The Finance Ministry announcement also discloses that securities holdings by banking institutions were boosted by ¥224,156,000 up to ¥20,518,718,000 during last month. Following are the detailed figures of bank deposits and loans as well as securities holdings as of February 28: (In ¥1,000)

	Commercial banks	Total
1. Deposits		
Government deposits	—	58,172
Current deposits	3,892,024	4,126,351
Special current deposits	6,333,599	6,767,266
Deposits at notice	2,372,385	2,345,944
Fixed deposits	15,268,826	16,388,007
Other deposits	345,475	1,057,018
Ordinary and deferred savings	9,013	4,017,043
Fixed savings	5	1,731,861
Total	28,271,927	36,791,962
Increase over Jan., 1942	251,957	159,271
Increase over Feb., 1941	4,826,570	6,425,132
2. Loans		
Loans on bills	11,221,786	11,385,592
Loans on notes	683,431	3,294,531
Overdraft	1,890,835	1,984,938
Discounted bills	1,279,652	4,244,830
Call loans	463,119	540,979
Total	15,943,823	21,453,870
Increase over Jan., 1942	173,657	154,833
Increase over Feb., 1941	1,730,776	2,926,234
3. Holdings of Securities		
Government bonds	8,358,615	13,417,397
Prefectural and municipal bonds	297,400	432,414
Foreign securities	550,117	880,017
Corporate debentures	3,395,327	4,729,839
Stocks	736,327	1,078,151
Total	13,337,612	20,518,718
Increase over Jan., 1942	199,976	224,156
Increase over Feb., 1941	3,205,065	4,890,162

SILK SPOTS IMPROVE AS FUTURES GO QUIET

Prices Last Week Steady or Little Higher—Attention Turning Southward

Special to Japan Times and Advertiser

YOKOHAMA, March 16.—The spot raw silk position picked up tolerably last week with daily turnovers of 100 to 200 bales of export silk and 100 to 200 boxes of home use silk at steady prices or a little higher, although demand was still limited to the common grades of 20/22s., white and yellow. The futures market was very quiet over the week, as was only natural; since the export business was not yet developing noticeably, although traders looked forward to more and more volume under the influence of the brilliant successes of Japanese military operations in the south.

The Yokohama Raw Silk Merchants' returns for the first 10 days of March give the total arrivals for the period as 7,792 bales (5,246 bls. at Yokohama and 2,546 bls. at Kobe), a gain of 1,286 bales or 18 per cent over the same ten days of January, which was normal in the present best spring reeling season. More than one-half of the arrivals was, however, re-shipped to the interior, or 4,687 bales from both ports, representing an increase of 686½ bales, or 17 per cent. The stocks brought over to March 11 were, therefore, not so much above the figure ten days ago, or only 8 per cent with a total of 36,064 bales, which are hoped to be reduced steadily by sales, the condition of which is now improving.

Different Plans Seen

Different plans are being devised in regard to raw silk supply and demand for the next silk year, in which export trading with western countries is not taken into much consideration. For the current year the home consumption is estimated at 450,000 bales, and for the next silk year, not much will perhaps be changed in it, according to an opinion, considering circumstances, in which an increased production is hard to expect. As to the system of distribution and the process of production, however, some alterations and advancement are regarded as pretty certain.

Under date of March 13, the officially fixed maximum buying and selling prices of short cocoon fiber were notified. The fiber is divided into two kinds, the reeled cocoon system and the opened cocoon system, the former of which, worsted yarn system top and 88% yield in standard quality, is designated the maximum buying price and the maximum selling price of the Nippon Sanshi Tosei Kaisha at ¥700 and ¥705 per 10 kwamme respectively and the latter, British system No. 30 double yarn cotton spinned and 88% yield in standard quality, is designated the maximum buying price and the maximum selling price of the same company at ¥625 and ¥630 per 10 kwamme respectively, all free the manufacturer's works, the prices for the former being subject to a change of ¥7.50 per 1% yield up and down and the latter to that of ¥7.00 per 1% yield up and down, and all prices being for those without fixed sericin, while those with fixed sericin are ¥15 higher.

Traders Look to South

Trading with the Southern Pacific countries has come to be of much interest to traders, with the extension of the zone of Japanese military occupation, and many organizations are making steady preparations for such trading. Among them is mentioned the name of the Japan Silk and Rayon Export Promotion Society, members of which met on March 10 and considered means to be taken for promoting trade with the countries, but finally they agreed to wait calmly further for the ripening of opportunity, of which the matter will be carefully studied. As it is necessary, however, that all trade organizations join and advance as a unit under an official direction in a course of time, the Society is convening, it is reported, a general meeting on March 25 and submitting to it plans of business for next year. Southern trading is limited at present to Thailand and French Indo-China, but it is hoped with other countries as soon as order is restored there, although a rapid development of it is not to be expected for the time being, owing to lack of freight space available and for some other reasons. All people are taking a cautious attitude, the report concludes, considering that all trade with the south has to be projected and promoted under definite national plans. They are guarding themselves against any conduct based on the laisez-faire economic idea of the past or elated too much with victory.

The shifting of the center of raw silk trade from export to home business is necessitating an alteration in the present methods for grading the cocoons inspected. The Central Raw Silk Association of Japan having received an official inquiry regarding it, drafted the alterations and had them discussed and passed by a committee meeting held on March 14, on which the official inquiry was at once returned. The chief points of alteration are, it is reported, to change the standards in cocoon inspection and the grading of reeling from 13/15 denier silk to 20/22 denier silk, and the standard method of reeling for cocoon inspection to 4-thread reeling of 7 pieces of cocoons at a winding speed of 207 meters per minute. These alterations are regarded as making the production of cocoons for high grade silk reeling disadvantageous and that of cocoons for home use silk reeling advantageous.

Popularity of Stage-Shows in Movie Theaters Gives Rise to Knotty Problem for Film Agency

In connection with the unified distribution of films devolving upon the Nippon Eiga Haikyusha (the Japan Film Distribution Company) from April 1, the cinema world is facing a variety of problems to be solved—such as the disposal of films now held in stock by smaller distributors, programs and admission fees, stage performances of actors and actresses in movie-houses, etc., reports the Miyako Tuesday.

Of all the above problems, the last mentioned, namely, stage performances, is the knottiest to solve, states the paper. The distribution company intends to shut out such performances completely from movie-theaters, on the grounds that they would hamper the qualitative improvement of Japanese films and also to bring in more profit out of films.

Contrary to the expectation and desire of the distribution company, stage-shows are gaining in popularity. Particularly in such large theaters as the Nippon Gekijo and the Kokusai Gekijo in Tokyo and the Osaka Gekijo and the Umeda Gekijo in Osaka these performances are attracting many theatergoers, contributing greatly to the improvement of the management's financial condition. The above circumstances were taken into consideration by the distribution company, and it was decided that the four aforementioned theaters should be exempted from the prohibition of such performances.

However, all the expenses needed for the performance must be borne by the theaters alone, asserts the distribution company. For tiding over this difficulty the theaters hope to give only stage performances and no films on certain days, but the distribution company does not seem to have come to terms with the theaters on this point, concludes the paper.

PHOSPHATE ENOUGH FOR AGRARIAN NEEDS

Rock From Islands of S. W. Pacific Available for Synthetic Fertilizer

As the islands of Nauru and Ocean in the Southwestern Pacific are already under Japanese control, almost all the rock phosphate resources within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere have become available for the Japanese synthetic fertilizer industry with Christmas Island cowering before the fierce Japanese bombardment on March 2, reports the Miyako recently, stressing at the same time that the acquisition of the material for an artificial manure will contribute much toward the increased production of agrarian products within the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Phosphatic manure, important synthetic manure together with nitrogenous and potassic fertilizers, were supplied to the extent of some 30 per cent of the Japanese requirement by such firms as the Taioi Sangyo, the Nanyo Takushoku, the Nanyo Kohatsu and the Dai Nippon Seito Company from the southern regions, and the rest had to be imported through the Mitsui Bussan, the Mitsubishi Shoji, the Nissan Kagaku and other companies.

Concern Rumored

The apprehension entertained by the Japanese synthetic fertilizer industry which suffered from a restricted supply of the material will be removed as a result of the war achievements attained by the Japanese Forces in the southern regions. Hitherto, the Japanese fertilizer industry resorted to many emergency counter-measures for the acquisition of rock phosphate, such as the treatment of ores of low phospherous content in Chosen, supply from French Indo-China, etc. Yet these counter-measures were not enough for the Japanese synthetic fertilizer industry to attain self-sufficiency in the material.

The Japanese synthetic manure industry which started in the phosphatic manure industry has made remarkable progress since the time of the Sino-Japanese War in order to save labor power in wartime. Now with the three main rock phosphate resource producing centers under Japanese control, a further rosy future is in store for the Japanese synthetic fertilizer industry. Moreover, it is stated that the market for phosphatic manure will not be restricted to Japan alone when the fact is taken into consideration that the rice cultivation in French Indo-China and Thailand requires more phosphatic manure than nitrogenous manure.

CUSTOMS OF EAST INDIES TO BE UNDER INVESTIGATION

Committee Formed of Long-Time Japanese Residents On Islands

The East Indies Sundry Goods Importers and Exporters Association Promoters' Committee held its first meeting on Monday at the Greater East Asia Construction Society Office, Tokyo, and passed a resolution to launch a movement for the investigation of commercial usages and customs of the East Indies preliminary to the establishment of the East Indies Foreign Trade Regulation Association, according to the Nippon Kogyo.

The Promoters' Committee in question was formed of Japanese who had been in business in the East Indies for many years, but who had to seek refuge in their fatherland to avoid unbearable pressure brought upon them by the former Dutch authorities. Leaders of these returned businessmen undergoing one week's training from February 23, under the auspices of the Greater East Asia Construction Society of the East Asia Development League, arrived at the conclusion that what is needed is to establish an association of Japanese traders in the East Indies for the control of the trade with Japan as a means of rectifying the evils of the old laissez-faire system

Colonizers Aided

The normal population of Japanese in Java amounted to some 5,000, of which about 300 operated independent business establishments. Absence of any organization among them in the past accounts for the lack of proper diffusion of their energy. It is believed that a new association, acting in close touch with the national policy of Japan, and guiding Japanese activities in the East Indies, would greatly further the aim of colonizers.

Questionnaires were sent out by the Greater East Asia Construction Society to about 2,000 Japanese evacuees from the East Indies and other people well acquainted with conditions prevailing there. The questionnaires are to be answered before the end of March, and in cooperation with the faculty of the Yamaguchi Higher Commercial School, the Society will compile a reference book useful for Japanese returning to the East Indies. The book will also be submitted to the Government for reference.

The Society also plans to send a mission headed by some high ranking military officer to the East Indies with the dual objects of consoling officers and men at the front, and of making acquaintance with new conditions prevailing in the occupied regions.

SHARE LIST TILTS UP ON BRIGHT WAR NEWS

Firm Sentiment Evident in Shipping, Cotton Stocks, Long-Term, Short-Term

Well-receiving the Imperial Headquarters announcement concerning the brilliant activities of the Japanese submarines in the west coast of the United States, dealers on the Tokyo Stock Exchange were busy in bulling shippings and spinnings Tuesday. Foreign news reporting the outbreak of an anti-British movement in West Asia also brought a rosy sentiment to the bourse.

On the long-term market, Nippon Yusen Kaisha jumped by ¥1.00, its new by ¥0.50. Osaka Shosen Kaisha by ¥1.20 and Toyo Steamship alone by ¥0.60, but O.S.K., new, dropped by ¥0.20. A similar upward trend was also seen in fiber industrials, as Daito Spinning rose by ¥1.10, Nittoh Spinning by ¥1.30, Kurashiki Silk by ¥1.10 and its new ¥1.20.

Affected by the busy situation on the long-term market, almost all listed wares on the short-term market moved upward. The bourse issue opened at ¥128.00 in the morning session and before long there appeared a weak tendency on the floor. The ware declined to ¥127.50 at one time but it was restored to ¥128.20 at the closing of the afternoon session. As compared with the morning opening prices, a rise of ¥0.40 was seen in N.Y.K., new, ¥0.20 in Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, and ¥0.50 in Mitsubishi Heavy Industries.

Closing quotations of major issues in the afternoon session of the short-term market are as follows: N.Y.K., ¥105.00, its new ¥90.90, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥153.10, its new ¥97.70, Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥91.70 and Mitsubishi Heavy Industries ¥100.30.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

	Clos.		Mar.	Apr.
First Section				
Fuji Spinning (50)	66.0	....	....	66.7
Do. new (25)	....	u .4	37.3	37.6
Kanegafuchi Spin (30)	154.5	u .2	151.5	155.5
Do. new (25)	97.9	u .1	98.2	99.0
Teikoku Rayon (50)	102.0	....	....	103.0
Do. new (37½)	91.6	u .3	92.4	....
Tokyo Rayon (50)	37.0	u1.2	37.3	37.4
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	....	....	74.8	75.1
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	103.0	u1.0	106.1	105.1
Do, new (37½)	91.1	u .5	91.3	90.9
O. S. K. (50)	96.5	u1.2	....	96.7
Do, new (37½)	82.0	d .2	82.3	95.8
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	79.1	d .5	79.7	79.8
Do, new (25)	50.8	d .3	51.4	51.6
Uraga Dock (50)	85.7	...	86.2	86.6
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	99.8	u .5	100.5	101.4
Hitachi Works (50)	74.5	u .3	72.7	73.0
Steel Tube (50)	72.9	d .1	73.5	74.0
Third Section				
Japan Fat (50)	60.7	u .5	....	61.8
Japan Soda (25)	32.5	u1.4	32.8	33.2
Japan Oil (50)	77.4	u .6	77.8	77.2
Karafuto Oil (50)	49.8	d .1	50.4	50.5

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday morning were:

Kogo 5%	106.70	106.70	106.70	106.70
Second 5%	106.60	106.60	106.60	106.60
First 4%	102.90	102.90	102.90	102.90

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	127.9	128.0	127.8	128.2
N. Y. K., old	101.8	104.9	101.7	105.0
N. Y. K., new	90.6	90.6	90.5	90.9
Kanegafuchi Spin	152.9	152.9	152.9	153.1
Do. new	97.5	97.6	97.5	97.7
Teikoku Rayon, n.	91.6	91.7	91.6	91.7
Osaka Stock, new	70.2	70.2	69.9	70.0
S. M. Railway	69.8	69.8	69.8	....
Mitsubishi Heavy	100.0	100.3	100.0	100.3
Hitachi Works	74.4	74.4	74.3	74.2
Japan Steel Tube	72.5	72.8	72.5	72.7
Japan Oil	76.9	77.0	76.7	77.2
Japan Mining	59.6	59.6	59.5	59.6
Manchurian Ind	57.8	57.8	57.8	....

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WILL SHIFT DEALERS TO SPHERE BUSINESS

Ministry Plans for Central Foreign Trade Renovation Committee

With a view to facilitating the establishment of the new overseas trade structure as well as smoothing exportation to the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Commerce and Industry Ministry has decided to make about 750 traders shift from the non-co-prosperity sphere trade to East Asia business, it was announced Monday by the Ministry. Instructions to this effect were issued under the signature of Isamu Hishinuma, director of the Foreign Trade Bureau of the Ministry, to prefectural governors and trade control agencies.

According to the instructions, the Central Foreign Trade Renovation Committee will be created within the Japan Foreign Trade Association to make preparations for the realization of the new structure plan. Regional bodies with a similar mission will be set up in about 10 important prefectures and their members will include representatives of prefectural and municipal offices, chambers of commerce and industry and traders organizations.

Will Draft Program

These projected committees will draft the concrete program for the new structure, and designated companies will fall within the purview of the plan. These programs will be put into operation by the Japan Foreign Trade Association which was invested with controlling powers in accordance with the Key Industrial Organizations Control Ordinance. The association will not give orders to designated firms but extend them advice.

Before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, about 2,500 firms had been engaged in non-co-prosperity sphere trade. The above-mentioned decision of the Commerce and Industry Ministry was reached as a result of the conference held at the Foreign Trade Bureau Monday morning. The meeting was attended by representatives of Tokyo, Kanagawa, Shizuoka, Aichi, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, Nagasaki and Niigata prefectures and Hokkaido.

According to the instructions issued Monday, those who have a higher export record than shown in the following list will be ordered to shift to East Asia trade:

Exporters of:	Yearly exports
Rubber goods	¥150,000
Glass wares	100,000
Bicycles and parts	100,000
Machinery and parts	200,000
Chemicals	100,000
Dyestuffs	100,000
Silk, wool, rayon and staple fiber textiles	200,000
Hosiery goods	200,000
Paper goods	100,000
Fishery products	50,000
Electric apparatus	100,000
Farming implements	100,000
Metals goods	100,000

ONE PETROLEUM LAW TO GOVERN INDUSTRY

Two Administrations Combined For Production Capacity Expansion

The scheme for combining the two existing administrations governing manufacture of natural mineral oil and artificial petroleum through the enforcement of one comprehensive Petroleum Industry Law to cope with the expanded vista opened before the industry with the coming of the southern regions under Japanese influence, is reportedly being recommended by interested circles, and is receiving the favorable attention of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, according to the Nikkan Kogyo.

A basic adjustment of the structure of the Imperial Petroleum Company was recently effected, and in accordance with the company's plan, the petroleum refining section of the industry is exerting to re-shape itself for the expansion of productive capacity.

Efficiency of the present Government policy which places natural and artificial petroleum under two separate administrations is called into question. What is required, according to the circles concerned, is the estalishment of one comprehensive Greater East Asia Oil policy, embracing not only natural and artificial petroleum, but all the oil industry of Japan, Manchoukuo, China and the southern regions, as well as other substitute fuels. The existing Petroleum Industry Ordinance has lost much of its intrinsic significance in the current situation produced by the progress of the War of Greater East Asia, and this point is recognized by the Fuel Bureau itself.

The artificial petroleum industry, in its transition period, might be subjected to a new policy. The authorities, however, are expected to devise appropriate measures to smooth the way for the unification of the administrations of the two branches of oil industry.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with Prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	128.2	Same
N.Y.K., new, short-term	93.9	+ .30
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	97.7	+ .10
Yokohama raw silk forward	15.43	+ .03
Government bond, Kogo 5s	106.70	Same

U.S. PLEDGE NEGLECT ANNOYS S.A. NATIONS

Washington's Failure to Keep Promise of Shipping Aid Bone of Contention

A sentiment of discontent is brewing among the nations of Central and South America over the neglect on the part of the United States for making equitable allocation of shipping to nations of South America in violation of the pledge it gave at the recent conference at Rio de Janeiro, according to a Domei Buenos Aires correspondent.

The bone of contention is the unfulfilment of the public promise made by the representative of the United States at the recent Pan-American conference assuring the nations of Central and South America equal allocation of United States vessels for the shipment of their products to markets of Uncle Sam. Contrary to its word Washington allocates ships only to such nations as will supply strategic materials, such as Chile and Peru for copper, Bolivia for tin, and Brazil for rubber and manganese, leaving out other countries to the great detriment of their economic well-being.

S.A. Nations Protest

The discontented nations have filed strong protests with Washington through their envoys. The latter in response dilates on the menace of Axis submarines, and the dire need of strategic materials for America's war industry. As a means to get into their good graces Washington dropped a hint of mobilizing 103 Axis ships now anchored in various ports of South America. The rosy prospect painted by this new pledge, however, is likely to prove another mirage, as the United States Maritime Affairs Committee sits for unending sessions for days at end, taking no practical step whatever.

Under such a situation the nations of South America will be compelled to mobilize the small shipping tonnage in their possession for the transportation of products to the market of their great northern neighbor. This step, however, would expose them to the peril of Axis submarine attacks, damaging relations with Axis nations with whom they had hitherto made no small effort to be on friendly terms. Despite the Washington statement declaring three new ships would daily be launched in the latter part of the year the acute current shipping question is rapidly growing into a grave political question.

Bill Clearings

March 17
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	195,995	123,948
Balance	29,144	17,559

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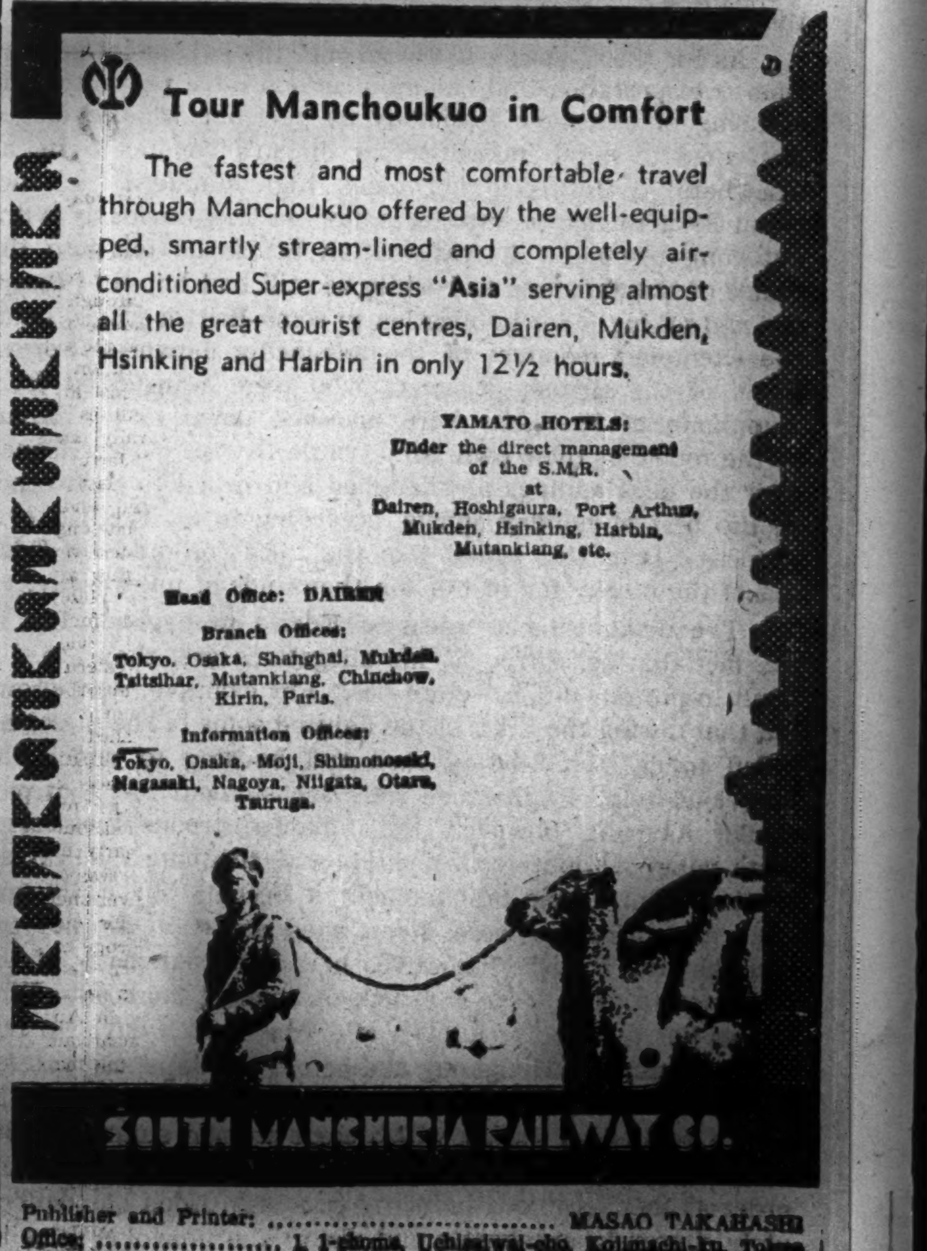

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1942

The Old Story Again

The expected has happened! Britain has at last resorted to atrocity stories, her old stock in trade, to whip up the lagging fighting spirit of her defeat-weary people. The familiar old propaganda weapon, so skilfully and so unscrupulously used by Britain in every war, has been taken down from the shelf and dusted off again to be used this time against Japan, the newest victim. In view of Britain's desperate military plight, it is a wonder that she did not resort earlier to her reliable old atrocity stories which have served her so well in the past.

On March 10 before the House of Commons, Major Anthony Eden, Britain's prim and haughty fair-haired child, recited with appropriate histrionics a fantastic tale of atrocities committed by the Japanese troops following the capture of Hongkong. Fifty British officers are alleged to have been bound hand and foot and bayonetted to death, women assaulted, the wounded left without adequate medical attention, and prisoners denied proper food and housing.

In view of Britain's past record with respect to her invention of atrocity stories, this latest tale hardly needs refutation, but there are so many factors which give the lie to Anthony Eden's recital that some of them might well be cited. In the first place, the authority for these "facts" are obscure refugees who must have fled before the Japanese gained control over Hongkong, for obviously no refugee could have fled after the Japanese captured the city. But these "facts" were supposed to have taken place after the capture of Hongkong, hence they can be nothing but the most unsubstantiated of rumors at best.

Most damaging to Eden's concoction is the statement of Major-General Gordon Bennett, Australia's fleet-footed commander who ran away from the Japanese at Singapore to become the British Empire's chief authority on Japanese tactics. Bennett, the British officer to have had the closest contacts with the Japanese and yet avoid capture, declared that from his knowledge of Japanese character and of the treatment accorded to Australian prisoners in Malaya, the Japanese could not have been guilty of the deeds ascribed to them by Eden.

The past record of Japan's treatment of war prisoners argues against the truth of Eden's accusations. During the Russo-Japanese War and the last World War, Japan's treatment of prisoners was so kind and generous that many of the prisoners chose to remain in Japan after the war as permanent residents. Some of them are well known business men active in the local foreign community to this day. They can attest with first-hand evidence as to how Japan customarily treats her prisoners.

As for the present war, the treatment of the American prisoners at the Zentsuji Camp and of British and American prisoners at Peking and Shanghai are an open book for anyone to see. Housing accommodations identical with those provided for Japanese troops, food identical and in some respects superior to those provided for Japanese troops, friendly baseball matches between teams organized from among the prisoners and the Japanese guards, liberty to stroll at will and shop in the village outside of the camp under nominal escort, non-compulsory opportunity for work with pay, banking facilities to take care of such earnings—these are some of the features of Japan's customary treatment of prisoners.

As for the situation in Hongkong, the exigencies of wartime transportation and communications have prevented the securing of extensive testimony as yet, but what evidence has come to hand indicates that Japan's conduct here, as elsewhere, conforms to her usual high standard. An account by a British newspaper editor written obviously without compulsion, for it was written before he fell into the hands of the Japanese and while he still had hopes of escaping and taking it for publication to some British paper, lauds the exemplary conduct of the advancing Japanese Forces. Some of the British prisoners who were transferred from Hongkong to Shanghai were marched down to the wharf to the music of their own band, while British officers leaned over the deck railings and laughed and called to each other in the best of holiday spirits, according to an English eyewitness. Does this sound like the tales conjured by Eden out of the murky fog of London thousands of miles away?

The diabolical cleverness of Eden's propaganda lies in the fact that as untrue as his allegations are, they are difficult to pin down as absolute lies. For example, who knows but that during the thick of the fighting some of the prisoners failed to get the kind of food and housing to which the luxurious-living Englishmen were accustomed? At that particular moment, however, the Japanese troops themselves were going without food, shelter, and adequate medical attention. But at the first moment it became physically possible, the prisoners were given adequate care, despite the fact that the British themselves had destroyed many of the buildings so as to leave a dearth of housing facilities. Who knows but that in the interim after the British gave up trying to administer Hongkong and before the Japanese entered to restore order, rioting and looting took place among the native population during which some women suffered? But why attribute it to the Japanese, who restored peace and order as soon as it was humanly possible! Eden has deliberately chosen to exaggerate and distort the unavoidable minimum of confusion which attends any war and to attribute it to the Japanese when it in no wise was their responsibility—when in fact it was more the result of previous British action.

The action of the British, however, is not surprising. Atrocity stories are an old device used by the British time and again in every war. Whenever war effort at home lags, the British Government falls back on atrocity stories to whip up blind hatred against the enemy, relying on the basest of animal instincts to spur the people to greater endeavor. In the last World War, for instance, the British flooded the world with stories of Belgian children whose hands had been cut off by German soldiers, of mothers pinned with German bayonets to the wall, of Belgian babies whose heads had been hacked open by the Germans. No one ever saw these things, but there were people who had heard from someone else, who in turn had heard from someone else, who in turn—and so on ad infinitum. And the source of all these stories was the British propaganda machine, as the British themselves later confessed.

In every war, the British wrap the cloak of false righteousness about them and accuse their enemies of incredible crimes; then after every war, in a revulsion of feeling, some individual Englishman with a nobler conscience than the others comes forth to confess his part in the invention of these lies. But in the next war, when the going becomes difficult again, the British trot out the same old stories and repeat the same old process again. So it was in the last World War, and so it will be again in this present war. Years after this war is over, some squeamish Englishman now in the propaganda service of his government will come forth to confess how he helped Eden manufacture the lies about the Japanese which he spread to the world on March 10, 1942.

MANCHOUKUO'S RAPID PROGRESS IN PAST TEN YEARS PHENOMENAL

As Inseparable Ally of Japan, New Nation Marches Valiantly Toward New Order in East Asia

By TAKEO YAMANASHI
Counselor of the Manchoukuo Embassy
Tokyo

Tourist and Travel News

Manchoukuo, the rising hope of an ideal statehood of East Asia, made remarkable progress as a young and rising nation, since its birth just 10 years ago. It will be vividly recalled that it was only 10 short years ago—March 1, 1932, to be exact—that the then chairman of the administrative Committee of the Northeastern Provinces and the present Prime Minister, Chang Ching-hui, made that historic proclamation to the world—"under the rule of right to establish a model State in East Asia, and to execute its policies to insure eternal peace and prosperity for the people under its rule."

During this short history-in-the-making period, the new nation made astounding progress under the new regime; its internal structure was firmly established and its international status gained a firm foothold. However, if we but retrospect upon the path trod by the young State, we shall find that it was certainly not a path of roses, but a rough-and-tumble road, full of obstacles and formidable difficulties through which it bravely ploughed.

With Burning Hope

The burden of such an imposing task must have been a tedious one, but freeing itself from the clutches of the Versailles Treaty, Manchoukuo was born, as a martyr of an ideal State, with a burning hope and a noble desire to establish a New Order—an Order firmly resolved to cast aside the old despotic warlord regime, and to instil a new spirit, a new structure, and new ideals.

While the construction of this New Order was going on, the world, too, was undergoing a similar New Order with a tremendous crescendo that rocked the four corners of the earth—the China Affair, World War II, and finally the War of Greater East Asia followed one after another in its wake. Manchoukuo, too, fully realized the gravity of the world's crisis, and as one of the inseparable Allies of Japan, has valiantly fought through side by side with its friendly neighbor through all these international crises which are menacingly threatening all the nations of the world today.

Therefore, it is essential that we must thoroughly recognize, and recognize correctly, the exact status of Manchoukuo in its march into the so-called second period of its construction program, immediately following the 10th year of its anniversary, and study the worldwide significance Manchoukuo has played and will continue to play as the cornerstone of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Ideal of Foundation

Let us, first of all, scrutinize the ideal behind the founding of the Manchoukuo State. The noble cause for which Manchoukuo was born and the greatness of the task are unparalleled in the history of the world. The benevolent wisdom of "Hakko-Ichiu," or the principle of universal brotherhood, reaches the far corners of Manchoukuo, its loving hands extending to all the members of each family.

Every new concept of the New Order is based always on the fundamental principle that the two nations shall be united into one entity, one virtue, one mind, and that the subjects of the two nations shall establish a world of brotherly love and of highest morals. We can readily see, then, that all of its ideals, cultural, spiritual, economic and political, are built around this principle. Out of this fundamental spirit blossomed the Government structure itself and the Manchoukuo Concordia Association, the former for establishing the governing body, and the latter for solidifying the people's culture and morals in their pursuit of happiness and contentment.

Structure of Government

In order to understand more thoroughly the success of the new regime, we must study more closely the internal structure of the newly-organized political State, and find out what makes it tick, so to speak. The Privy Council controls all legislative activities, edicts, budgets and other important functions. The State Council takes charge of six departments, viz., Department of Public Peace, Department of People's Welfare, Department of Justice, Department of Agriculture, Department of Finance and Commerce, and Department of Communications. The Prime Minister supervises all departments under his control and in addition formulates all foreign policies.

At the helm of the General Affairs Board, sits the President of the Board, forming the nucleus of the organization. He controls seven boards under the State Council, namely the following: Planning, Legislative, Personnel, Accounts, Statistics, Information and Publicity, and Local Affairs. The President of the Board must assist the Prime Minister on all affairs of State besides the above duties. The Department of Justice, as the name implies, takes full charge of all judiciary matters.

Manchoukuo now has a population of 43,000,000 as compared with 30,000,000 at the time of the Foundation, an enormous increase within the comparatively short period of a decade, a fact itself signifying the rapid stride of its progress. Further, it must be considered that the population is composed not only of one single race but a mixture of heterogeneous races, such as Chinese, Manchus, Japanese (including Chosenese), Mongols and White Russians.

Concordia Association

To bind all these different races with different languages and customs into one solid unified body, the Manchoukuo Concordia Association was formed. This Association, called in the native tongue "The Manchoukuo Hsieh-ho-hui," is an organ of the State as well as of the people, a unique and permanent body based on national unity, and acting in unison with the Government for the attainment of the following purposes: first, to perpetuate the ideals of the Foundation; second, to realize the mutual understanding of the different races; third, to improve the standard of living of the races; fourth, to widen and improve the general knowledge of the people; and fifth, to arouse a national mobilization spirit of establishing an ideal State based upon sound morals and mutual understanding. It was a big order to unite all these different peoples into one camp, but this Concordia Association has done it, and has done it beautifully.

It will be noticed that the Manchoukuoan foreign policy with Japan is quite different in color from the other so-called foreign diplomacies. At first, no nation, except Japan, recognized its existence. But upon proving to the wide world its own power of reorganization politically and economically, and the unlimited power of its natural resources, nation after nation recognized its Government, and today Manchoukuo is extremely proud, and by right it should be, that 16 of the world's leading Powers have recognized its existence and established diplomatic relations with it.

Attitude Clearly Defined

Led by Japan, these Powers include Germany, Italy and their Allies in Europe, and the Nanking Government and Thailand in Asia Proper. It is within reason to presume that more of the lesser Powers of the world will eventually fall in line. The spirit of its foreign policy after the foundation was, and still is, along the lines of cementing international harmony and goodwill, and even the Proclamation establishing Manchoukuo clearly defined its attitude thus: "With no ill-will toward other nations, ending all international strife, maintaining an open-door policy with equal rights to all, and for the advancement of the co-prosperity ideal to all the peoples of the earth."

On April 1, 1940, Manchoukuo, as a defensive measure, passed the Conscription Law, effective as of April 15, and put it into actual practice the following year. In close cooperation with Japanese Forces, its new army began

(Continued on Page 3)

FASCINATING CUSTOMS OF MALAYS DESCRIBED

Girls of Marriageable Age Stay Indoors and Seldom Go Out

Here are some of the strange customs of the Malays:

The Malays, not to mention the Indians, are fond of bathing daily in cold water. They enjoy bathing even in muddy pools, notwithstanding the buffaloes that may be nearby or the crocodiles that may be basking in the sun only a few meters off.

And yet they will not take off their sarong even in the water. When they come out of the water, they quickly change their sarong for a dry one.

The Malay children wear sarong from the age of five or six. Until that age, both little boys and girls are naked except for heart-shaped silver plates in front. These are artistically carved according to their wealth.

Love Fresh Air

The floors of Malay dwellings are elevated to the height of about two meters and have many windows in all directions. The Malays sleep with the windows wide open at night except during a squall.

But there is a room which is always closed even in daytime. It is the room for a young girl of marriageable age, say 14 or 15 years of age. Such a girl does not often go outside. Even if she does go out, she never fails to conceal her face, excepting her eyes, with her clothing.

With the development of culture, such Malay customs are fast dwindling in the regions along the western coast. But they still exist in the eastern coastal regions. It appears that the custom originated to prevent the ancient practise of stealing brides.

A middle-aged Malay employed in a boarding house had to present $100 to the parents of his wife, bought her a ring, and spent the sum of at least $500 in order to marry her.

"Ask the palm trees in my back garden!" a Malay will say, when asked about his age. Whenever a baby is born, the parents plant three coconut seedlings in the backyard of their house.

With six or seven years, they grow to be 50 or 60 feet tall, each bearing 60 to 100 coconuts. The parents are able to educate their little one with the sum obtained by selling copra from such coconuts.

The Malays are very nimble in climbing up the palm trees to get the coconuts. They also use trained monkeys for obtaining the coconuts from the trees.

Hate to Work

Lazy by nature, the Malays hate to work, especially the women, who generally remain idle in their homes.

Educated Malays long to become policemen or officials. They also like to work as motor car drivers. But they have strong rivals—the Chinese in the profession of motor car driving and the Indians in the posts of policemen.

The Malays are fond of smoking. Even children about the age of 10 smoke. Generally they are not heavy drinkers, but occasionally when they become intoxicated they abstain from meeting the elders who are highly respected.

Publications Received

Hoso Kenkyu (The Study of Radio Broadcast); a monthly magazine, Vol. 2, No. 2, February, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Japan Broadcasting Corporation, Tokyo: deals with the study of network activities at home and abroad.

Gogaku Kyoiku; a bulletin issued 10 times a year by the Institute for Research in English Teaching, the Ministry of Education, Tokyo, No. 181 dated March 5, 1942 (in Japanese and English).

Chitsujo (Order); a monthly magazine, Vol. 6, No. 2, February, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Dai Nippon Kyokai, Tokyo. The Development of Thought Front is the feature article.

Italia; a monthly magazine, Vol. 2, No. 3, March, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Italia-no Tomono Kai (The Society of Friends of Italy), Tokyo. The leading articles: The National Policy on Thought, Great East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and Science, Propaganda Policy of Fascism, and the Conception of Economy Under the New Order in Europe.

Kanko (Tourist), Vol. 2, No. 2, February, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Nippon Kanko Remmei, Tokyo. Feature articles. The Greater East Asia War and the Mission of the International Tourist, and a Round Table Conference of Students from the Co-Prosperity Sphere in the Southern Regions.

EXISTENCE OF BRITISH EMPIRE ENDANGERED BY DOOMED DEFEAT

Return of Pre-War Situation Unthinkable With Mother Country as Life-Lines Are Being Menaced

Berliner Boersenzeitung

Intelligent people in England are realizing more and more clearly that there will be no return to a situation such as existed before 1939. This recognition is important if one recalls that England began this war in order to preserve a world order, created by the Versailles Treaty. The British had refused to take notice of the new moral, economic and social forces that had come to the fore since then.

In the field of foreign policy they had refused to give up their interference in European and East Asiatic affairs and to acknowledge that an organic new order of great realms which, based on the principle of non-interference in foreign living spheres, strove to come to an understanding with England and to a peaceful reorganization of the world which would have left the British Empire practically intact.

If on September 3, 1939, when Sir Neville Henderson handed the British declaration of war to the Reich Foreign Minister, the British people had known that for the forceful maintenance of the German town Danzig under Polish rule it would have to pay by the loss of Hongkong, Singapore, and Rangoon, it would have believed its responsible leaders to be crazy and would have chased them out of office. But British arrogance and self-complacency, verging on stupidity, did not want to see that, by giving the Poles a free hand the fate of the British Empire, as Duff-Cooper declared at that time in a lucid moment, had been left to a handful of unknown personalities.

Existence in Danger

Now the existence of the British Empire as such is in danger. For the first time the Indian problem has taken on alarming proportions. For the first time important parts of the Empire, like Australia and New Zealand, see themselves placed in an inextricable position from which they cannot hope to be saved by the mother country, and in which they have to look around for outside help.

For the first time the menace to the British Empire is not confined to the mother country and to its life-lines, but extends to the chief positions of Britain's strength in East Asia, in the Pacific and in India. All former foreign political and military recipes must fail in this contingency and with them the men who, unable to rid themselves of traditional ways of thinking and acting, are unable to master the world political revolution they are facing.

Under the impression of this landslide within the British Empire, the English feel obliged to reconsider the foundations of their former and future existence. It is quite understandable that Churchill, the grave-digger of the British Empire, is trying, with all means at his disposal, to prevent his people from reflecting on this topic. That he cannot hinder it, however, is proved by several important measures and utterances of recent date.

The most important of these was made by the Member of the Cabinet and Minister for India, Amery. He belongs to those men in whom the feeling for the greatness of the British Empire is still alive. Bearing the responsibility for India, he is forced to take a definite stand. Parting from recognition of the fact that the revolutionary ideals of the 20th century, such as they are represented by Japan, Germany and Italy, cannot be overcome by the spiritual and material forces of the past, represented by the British system, he admits that the world in which the British Empire was born and grew is doomed to perish and that new forms will have to be arrived at.

Led by Instinct

In what manner and by what means the continuation of the British Empire can be secured, Amery does not know either. But led by a sound instinct he passionately turns against the experiment advocated by important North American and British circles and by Churchill, too, of giving up the British Empire in favor of some form of amalgamation with the United States. Such a course would mean the end of the British Empire.

Amery is right. Whoever is toying with such ideas, has already abandoned the Empire. Whoever sees the salvation of the British Empire in a union of some kind or other with North America or in another combination, surrenders the foundation on which every world Power lives. He also admits how desperate the situation of the British Empire is, if it can only be saved by giving up its independence. Naturally such projects are based on the supposition that England will succeed in assuming the leadership within such a union, and possibly in regaining in such a manner what had been lost 160 years ago.

But quite apart from the practical impossibility of combining two independent world Powers like England and the United States, having entirely different roots, into a workable unit, these British schemes would be frustrated by the fact that the United States as the younger, more robust and more powerful partner of this union, would claim the leadership for themselves.

Starting Point

What would have to be done if Great Britain was to remain a world Power, is also investigated by the Times (London) in an article, written in a rather subdued and thoughtful vein. Starting with the collapse of the British positions in East Asia, in the Pacific and in India, the paper declares that Britain's domination over the East could no more be re-established, at least not in the former manner. But these defeats would have to form the starting point of a new advance by which Great Britain, taking the changed circumstances into consideration, would again have to become the founder of a new world policy. If England desires to remain a world Power, it will have to offer something to the world of the 20th century which this world was asking for. For Englishmen, living in the past, there is no room in the world of tomorrow.

Standing on the verge of the abyss after two and a half years of a costly war, the British thus have finally realized that the old forms of life are dead and have to be done away with. Germany and its Allies have been willing to establish their New Order in peaceful cooperation with the Western Powers. It is a poor recommendation for the British reform projects that it took a world war to make England come out of the old rut of thinking. If now the Times claims the maintenance of Britain's position as a world Power to be dependent on what England will have to offer to the world of the 20th century, certainly Britain does not stand much of a chance.

New Policy

Translated into the language of reality, Britain's new policy appears to be as follows. According to Britain's desire, there will only be three world Powers at the end of this war, England, the United States and the Soviet Union. They alone will determine the fate of the nations. The other world Powers will be disarmed, destroyed or incorporated in one form or another within the sphere of influence of one of the above-mentioned three Powers. China and India, London is hoping, can be induced to cooperate voluntarily with the British sphere by this "new policy." Between the North American and the Soviet giants, England not only hopes to maintain its position, but even to regain the leadership. It is not stated how this is to be brought about, as the British probably do not know either. In the Atlantic, the Times recently wrote, England will have the support of the United States, and in Europe that of the Soviet Union.

This policy is obviously based on the Utopia of an Anglo-American-Bolshevist victory which in the first place will have to be a British victory, if England were to reap such fruits. In all these British deliberations no reference is made to victory, however, but only to survival. It ill suits those who are considering their amalgamation with others and who have to admit that their life and death depends on the help of others to recommend themselves as the "founders of a new world policy."

Nowhere in these day dreams can any inkling of a new thought be found. At bottom the British ideas amount to the creation of a new balance of Powers, i.e. the transfer of this policy, after its utter collapse in Europe, to the policy of the world Powers. If England were to remain a world Power, it would not be thanks to its own strength, but only because it could depend on its allies—always supposing that the Utopia of a victory would not remain a Utopia.

British Era Ended

In reality England has already lost this war. It is no longer fighting for victory but only to survive the catastrophe into which it was precipitated by Churchill's blind, unreasoning hatred against Germany. Not one of the responsible British leaders is staking England's future on its own cards. Some are looking for salvation in a union with the United States, others in a British-Soviet combination and again others in American help. The British era is ended.

The forces England set free by this war, are so powerful in the camp of its enemies as well as in that of its allies that never again can they be mastered or controlled by England. Slowly these facts are penetrating into the consciousness of the British people. Thus the moment is nearing when Churchill, the grave-digger of the British Empire, will hear before his door the steps of those who will come to carry him away.

British Production of Vital War Material Hampered Owing to Disorganized Efforts

Essener National Zeitung

The catastrophic disorder prevailing in England's war economy, is strikingly illustrated by the example of tin production.

The tin mines in Cornwall which formerly had produced about 10,000 tons of tin per year, had let their output dwindle to 2,500 tons already a long time before the outbreak of the war. The liberalistic economic policy bought tin where it was cheapest, namely in East Asia, and felt no qualms at letting a flourishing branch of industry, the sole of its kind in Europe, perish. At the outbreak of the war, the owners of the tin mines pointed out to the Government, that production of tin could easily be increased to 10,000 tons, if workmen and machinery were supplied and financial help granted by the Government.

In April, 1941, the Government showed some kind of a reaction. The Supply Ministry invested 10,000 pounds in one firm, but the Ministry of Labor refused to make workers available. Some time later the Supply Ministry invested an additional 5,000 pounds, but still there were no workers. Finally the Ministry of Labor could no longer resist the insistent demands and promised to free workers for this task.

In the meantime, the Supply Ministry had also acted. It had stopped further financial help, declaring, that there was no more need for tin. Thereupon the Ministry of Labor withdrew its promise.

While these bickerings were going on and contradictory decisions taken, the summer of 1941 had arrived. Efforts of the companies to procure Welsh miners or Italian prisoners of war, had met with a certain, moderate amount of success, but could lead to no positive result, because, in the summer of 1941 a shortage of coal made itself felt.

Thus the situation remained unchanged, for the water rose again in the few mines which had begun to pump empty. In the most irresponsible manner two years had been frittered away with discussions, proposals, considerations and wholly inadequate measures, while production of a war important material was allowed to stagnate. Now at last, two months after the outbreak of the war with Japan, when England is completely cut off from its former tin supplies, Britain is "considering" the resumption of tin mining in Cornwall.

Even the last of Albion's sons will gradually realize that no total war can be won with such bungled management of production.

Pearls of Wisdom

The greater the obstacle, the more glory we have in overcoming it; the difficulties with which we are met are the maids of honor which set off virtue.—Moliere

• • •

Do the duty that lies nearest to thee.—Goethe

• • •

Be not diverted from your duty by any idle reflections the silly world may make upon you, for their censures are not in your power and should not be at all your concern.—Epictetus

• • •

The greatest difficulties lie where we are not looking for them.—Goethe

INDIA

An Impartial Study

By Will Durant

Today, more than ever before, the attention of the world is being focussed on India where the struggle against British imperialism is rapidly coming to a head. The noted American scholar and philosopher, Will Durant, has written what is probably the most impartial work on the subject. Excerpts from this enlightening book will be reproduced in these columns.—Editor.

The present caste system in India consists of four classes: the real Brahmans—i.e., the British bureaucracy; the real Kshatryas—i.e., the British army; the real Vaisyas—i.e., the British traders; and the real Sudras and Untouchables—i.e., the Hindu people. Consider first the bureaucracy.

Here even the irate lover of liberty will concede some measure of decency and progress since the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms of 1919. One-fourth of India's population still remains under native princes, who are free, with their councils, to govern their states in any manner satisfactory to the British Resident appointed to safeguard the interests of the Empire. Some of these native states, Mysore and Baroda in particular, have admirable constitutions, and are advancing more rapidly in education and freedom than the British provinces of India. Each of the latter has a legislature; 70 per cent of the members are elected by a property-limited franchise, 25 to 30 per cent are officials or nominees of the British Government.

Double Ministry

Above each legislature is a double ministry, or "dyarchy": an Executive Council appointed by and responsible only to the British authorities, administering law and order and the taxation of the land; and a Ministerial Council chosen by the Provincial Governor from the leaders of the legislature, responsible to the legislature, and managing "transferred" and harmless subjects like education, excise, health, etc.

At the head of each province is a governor appointed by the British Crown, responsible not to the legislature but to the Viceroy and the British Parliament, empowered to nullify any law passed by the legislature, or to pass any law or tax refused by the legislature, whenever it may seem to him desirable.

The central legislature, meeting at Delhi, has a lower house or Assembly of 144 members, 31 of them appointed by the Government, 104 elected by a franchise so restricted by property qualifications that only one person out of 250 is allowed to vote. The upper house, or Council of State, has 60 members, 27 appointed by the Government, 33 elected by a still more restricted franchise.

Not as Citizens

The voters vote not as citizens of India, but as members of a given social or religious group; the Hindus are permitted to elect a specified number of Hindus, the Moslems a number of Moslems, the Europeans a number of Europeans. The allotment of representatives is out of all proportion to population. This, if we may believe the British, was required to meet the fears of the Moslem minority, who number some 22 per cent of the population; in effect, however, it intensifies and encourages the racial and religious divisions which statesmanship would seek to heal.

Above this central legislature, and acknowledging no responsibility to it, stand the Viceroy and his Executive Council, appointed by the Crown. The Viceroy has, and has repeatedly used, the power to veto, even over a unanimous vote of the legislature, any bill which he considers detrimental to British interests; he has, and has often used, the power to enact laws rejected by the legislature, and to collect taxes or make expenditures refused by it. The Simon Report recommends the continuance of these powers. On many subjects the legislature is not permitted to vote; on some it is not permitted to speak. "Expenditures on defense, and in the political and ecclesiastical department, . . . and certain salaries and pensions, need not be voted." Subject to the British Parliament the Viceroy is omnipotent.

He is not omniscient. He is a political appointee, chosen for his executive ability as manager of a concern demanding high dividends out of poor rolling stock. He is seldom selected for his knowledge of India; sympathy with it would disqualify him, as it disqualified Lord Ripon. After five years of service the Viceroy acquires some knowledge of the people and the country, and is replaced.

Land Tax

With a government responsible to England, not to India, it is natural that the power of taxation should be freely used. Though before the coming of the English the land was private property, the Government made itself the sole owner of the soil and charged for it a land tax or rental now equal to one-fifth of the produce. In many cases in the past this land tax has amounted to half the gross produce, in some cases to more than the entire gross produce; in general it is two to three times as high as under pre-English rule. The Government has the exclusive right to manufacture salt, and adds to its sale-price a tax amounting to one-half a cent per pound.

When we remember that the average annual income in India is only $33, and recall the judgment of a missionary paper, The Indian Witness, that "it is safe to assume that 100,000,000 of the population of India have an annual income of not more than $5.00 a head," we begin to understand how oppressive even these taxes may be, and how much they share in responsibility for the ill-health and emaciation of the Hindus.

A member of parliament, Cathcart Wilson, says: "The percentage of taxes in India, as related to the gross produce, is more than that of any other country." Until recently the rate was twice as high as in England, three times as high as in Scotland. Herbert Spencer protested against "the pitiless taxation which wrings from the poor Indian ryots nearly half the product of their soil." Another Englishman, the late H.

(Continued on Page 4)

EVENING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

EVENING EDITION

Incorporating
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JAPAN-MANCHOU TIE STRESSED BY CHANG BEFORE DIGNITARIES

Relations Unique in World History, He States at Dinner By Foreign Minister Togo

IMPERIAL TOAST PLEDGED

Special Envoy Surprised at Calm and Peace Here—Radio Talk Due Tonight

Their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Takamatsu invited Manchoukuo Premier Chang Ching-hui to luncheon at the Takanawa residence today.

To the function were also invited the Manchoukuo Ambassador and Mrs. Li Shao-keng, Imperial Household Minister and Mrs. Tsuneo Matsudaira, and others.

"The relation between Japan and Manchoukuo is that of flesh and blood. It is a relation that is unique in the whole world, and cannot be comprehended by the international idea of Western people. Manifesting Oriental moral and Kodo diplomacy, it should form the basis of the world restoration."

Thus spoke General Chang Ching-hui, Manchoukuo Premier and Special Envoy, in replying to the welcome extended to him by Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo at the banquet given in his honor at the Foreign Minister's official residence, Tuesday evening.

The guests at the banquet were General Chang, Dr. Yuan Chen-tso, and other members of the Manchoukuo Mission. The function was also attended by Premier General Hideki Tojo, Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, President Yoshimichi Hara of the Privy Council, Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada, Chief of Naval Staff Admiral Osami Nagano, General Baron Honjo, General Taka Hishikari and other high officials.

As the guests and others sat at the Japanese dinner, Premier Chang Ching-hui proposed a toast to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, and Foreign Minister Togo reciprocated with a toast to His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo.

In welcoming the honored guest, Foreign Minister Togo remarked that the Manchurian Incident has started the present movement for a new order in the world, and thus, these 10 years since the foundation of the Empire of Manchoukuo were most significant. He particularly expressed thanks for the hearty cooperation Manchoukuo has manifested since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War.

General Chang responded and fully expressed thanks for the assistance and support given by the Japanese Imperial Court, Government and people of Japan.

Press Given Interview

"I was surprised to see with my own eyes the peaceful condition of Japan and even wonder if this country is really waging such a large-scale war," said General Chang Ching-hui, Premier of Manchoukuo, in his interview with newspapermen at the Imperial Hotel at 2 p.m. on Tuesday.

Premier Chang Ching-hui looked a little excited, as he had executed his mission of proceeding to the Imperial Palace and presenting the message of His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan during the morning and had just seen off Grand Master of Ceremonies Viscount Matsudaira who had been sent to the Hotel by His Imperial Majesty.

General Chang Ching-hui spoke to the newspapermen in a low but strong voice, "I am overjoyed to have executed the grave mission imposed upon me. I feel extremely honored as well as awed to have had the honor of being received in audience by Their Majesties the Emperor and the Empress.

"I was deeply impressed by Their Majesties' graciousness and realized that the brilliant war-results achieved by the Imperial Forces in the current war are to be attributed to the August Virtue of His Imperial Majesty. I believe, with great awe, that Her Imperial Majesty is indeed the Mother of all the East Asiatic races.

"As for my impression on this country, I wonder at the calm and composed condition which Japan maintains in spite of the fact that she is fighting such a gigantic historic war."

General Chang will deliver a 20-minute radio address over a nationwide hookup at 9:20 p.m. tonight when he will express the profound gratitude of Manchoukuo to the Government and people of Japan for the steadfast support and encouragement they have accorded toward the wholesome growth of Manchoukuo since its founding.

Two Bodies Disbanded

In accordance with the Emergency Control Act regarding freedom of speech, publications, assemblies and associations, the Home Ministry, at 4 p.m. Tuesday, decided to disband the Rikken Yokaki Kai and the Farm System Renovation League. The Emergency Control Act was approved by the 78th Diet to coordinate national opinion in view of the current wartime situation.

Toast to His Majesty Is Pledged

The formal banquet tendered to the visiting Thanks Mission from Manchoukuo, headed by Premier Chang Ching-hui, by Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo, last evening, was marked with utmost cordiality. Shown above are leaders of the two nations drinking to the health of His Majesty the Emperor. The Japanese Foreign Minister, on this occasion, reciprocated by offering a toast to His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo.

ADVISERS TO ARMY HOLD INITIAL MEET

War Minister Sponsors First Get-Together Reception for New Appointees

HAPPY OVER ASSIGNMENTS

All Express Undying Faith to Perfect East Asia Sphere

Count Hideo Kodama, Hyogoro Sakurai and Kenjiro Kitajima, who were appointed by the War Ministry on Tuesday as highest advisers to the military administration in the Netherlands East Indies and Burma, and the five newly appointed civil governors, Korekiyo Otsuka, Kyujiro Hayashi, Kiichi Gunji, Murotaro Senda and Yoshiro Sugita, were invited to a reception party at the official residence of the War Minister, March 17, where they all met one another for the first time.

One of the civil governors, Mr. Senda, had spent half his life-time in the tropics as a trader. The appointment of Mr. Senda and Mr. Sugita, who have had no experience of administration, amply reflects the Government policy, "First claim to those with experience of the South."

Count Kodama, speaking at his own home in Ushigome, said, "I am very glad that Mr. Kitajima, former Overseas Vice-Minister, is going with me. I was very interested in the southern lands from my early days, for my father was the Governor-General of Taiwan.

"My father left this world without leaving any plans for me to follow. I am convinced, therefore, that if I can accomplish a fraction of what my father set out to do, I shall be fulfilling my filial duties and at the same time serving my country to the best of my ability."

Mr. Sakurai, speaking at his reception room in the Nippon Typewriter Company Offices, declared.

"We Japanese and the peoples of the South are Asiatics, but there are vast differences in customs and manners. In the administration of the southern regions, it is necessary to take into account all the differences in culture among the different races.

"In the present war, Japan is holding a sword in her right hand, and a scroll in her left. On the scroll are written all the past misdeeds of the Western races in their oppression of the East, and the duties of the Japanese for the establishment of a new and happier family of races in East Asia."

Mr. Kitajima, speaking at his own home in Yoyogi, stated, "The reconstruction of the southern regions is the daily life itself of the Japanese. We must regard our duties, at the front line of such reconstruction work, as an extension of our daily life."

Mr. Senda, speaking at his own home in Hongo, asserted, "It was my intention to leave the management of my business to my assistant, and spend my days writing a book about Burmese life. However, I was mobilized for service as Civil Governor. I certainly never imagined I would become a Government official at my age. I am 60 years old. Mr. Sakurai is our general.

"Our duties have been clearly outlined for us by Premier General Hideki Tojo. Burma for the Burmese. I can speak the Burmese and Indian languages as well as any native tongue. I also know well most of the influential people there.

"All my experience and knowledge are at the disposal of my country. I was

(Continued on Page 2)

Mississippi Valley Hit By Big Tornado Wave; Huge Casualties Seen

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 17.—The most devastating series of tornadoes which have hit the Mississippi Valley in the United States in years have inflicted a death toll already reaching 150 and a list of injured totaling well over 1,000 and caused property damage estimated in the region of millions of dollars, according to a Washington report received here today. States which were hit the hardest included Mississippi, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee and Indiana, the report stated. At Grenada, Mississippi, Harry Burkley, chairman of the Red Cross, said, 40 bodies have been recovered so far from the Allen cooperage plant here, which was totally destroyed by the tornado, adding, the exact casualty list is not yet known. A total of 73 bodies were reported to have been recovered in Mississippi and 14 in Tennessee. The list of killed and injured, the report stated, is expected to reach a huge figure when the complete list of casualties is known.

CHUNGKING'S POWER STEADILY DECLINING

Influence Over Populace Dwindling as Allied News of Losses Keep Mounting

Domei

SHANGHAI, March 17.—With mounting Japanese victories continuously being admitted by its allies, the Chungking regime's influence among the Chinese populace within unoccupied areas has recently shown a further decline as reports of peace and order increasingly filter into those parts from Chinese in regions under the Nanking Government, dispatches from Chungking reaching here declare.

General Chiang Kai-shek recently is said to have repeatedly ordered his commanders in various war zones to maintain strict discipline among military leaders who are reported to have made personal use of lower officers' and soldiers' pay.

Furthermore, according to Chungking reports, the Chungking regime is faced with difficulty in paying for smuggled materials because their cost by the time they reach the interior has increased from five to ten times.

Epidemic Taking Toll

Domei

NANKING, March 17.—Approximately 1,000 000 Chinese already have died from the bubonic plague which has been raging in Hunan, Szechwan, Ninghsia, Suiyan and Sikang provinces, according to reports reaching here today.

The plague is spreading rapidly, especially in northwestern China, and the Chungking regime was said to be terror-stricken over its inability to cope efficiently with the situation.

Collecting Tin Cans

The first collection of empty containers of preserved foodstuffs, intended to meet the growing shortage of tin in the United States, recently took place in New York City, according to a Lisbon cable to the Asahi quoting the New York Herald Tribune. The first day's collection totaled 70 tons, the report says, far short of expectations of the defense authorities in charge of the collection.

SURABAYA SPEEDING RETURN TO NORMAL

Lieut.-General Imamura Inspects Situation Following Fall of Stronghold

BANKS START BUSINESS

Refugees Flocking Back to City As Peacetime Activities Are Being Resumed

Domei

SURABAYA, March 17.—Lieutenant-General Hitoshi Imamura, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in the Netherlands East Indies, arrived here by plane at 6 p.m. Saturday on his first visit following the surrender of the Netherlands East Indies.

Lieutenant-General Imamura was welcomed by the commanding officer of the Japanese Forces operating in eastern Java.

On Sunday, Lieutenant-General Imamura inspected the heavily damaged Surabaya naval port and air base and other military establishments and he also inspected the damaged city and Wonokrome oil-field.

Business Resumed

As peace and order gradually are being restored in Java, several banks and Goverment-controlled pawnshops already have been opened for business, while factories in eastern Java now are being repaired by the Japanese in order to start the manufacture of daily necessities as soon as possible.

At the advice of Japanese authorities on the spot, most of the citizens of Surabaya have returned to the city and Indonesian policemen now are employed to protect the city from crime.

Meantime, the Japanese authorities have taken over British, American, Chungking and Dutch banks, while banks and pawnshops are being opened for the convenience of the people.

In the suburbs of Surabaya, Japanese troops are busily engaged fighting a burning oil-well, which was set afire when the enemy retreated from the area.

In order to restore conditions in Java to normal, Japanese military authorities have deviced a plan for rapid reconstruction of the eastern part of the island and at the same time, are exerting every effort to prevent commodity prices from rising.

A secret broadcasting station, northeast of Surabaya, which was the source of enemy propaganda, was taken over by the Japanese immediately after Japanese troops entered the city.

Refugees Returning

"Only five days after the surrender of the Dutch East Indies, Surabaya and other towns in the eastern part of Java have regained their former activities and Surabaya is putting on more and more Japanese color," report two Asahi correspondents there.

"On March 8, when the Imperial troops entered Surabaya," they said, "some of the shops in the city had their doors closed and the proprietors evacuated to the suburbs. But a few days after the occupation, almost all of the refugees returned to the city and now Surabaya has regained its normal routine as the second largest city in Java.

"The city trams and motor cars are running through the peaceful thoroughfares. Small hansom-cabs, characteristic of Surabaya, also traverse the streets with the bells tied to the neck of donkeys tinkling melodiously. The railway, which had been destroyed is being repaired by the joint efforts of the Japanese engineers and the native citizens.

"Enemy soldiers, who had been hiding in the city were all captured as

(Continued on Page 2)

BOMBINGS ON MILAS SAID BRITISH ACTION; SOVIET PUSH NOTED

May Have Mistaken Turkish Territory for Island of Rhodes During Attack

CITY WAS RAIDED TWICE

Sensation in Ankara as Moscow Extends Hand Toward Mosul Oilfield Areas

Domei

LISBON, March 16—Commenting on the bombing of Milas in southwestern Turkey, 100 kilometers from the island of Rhodes, observers here today expressed their belief that British bombers, stationed on Cyprus Island, might have strayed from their course when ordered to attack the Italian island of Rhodes and dropped bombs on Milas.

Meantime, it was noted that the Italian High Command today announced that British air formations, cooperating with the British Navy, has bombed Rhodes on the same day Milas was attacked.

Milas Raided Twice

Domei

VICHY, March 16.—Milas, on the southwestern coast of Turkey, was bombed twice on March 15 and 16 by airplanes of unknown nationality, according to a Havas report reaching here from Ankara. The first raid was made by three planes at 12:55 a.m. March 15, according to an Ankara broadcast, and five bombs were dropped in and around the city damaging several houses and causing two deaths and one injury. The second raid came at 1:30 a.m. March 16 by one plane which dropped 12 bombs and also resorted to machine-gunning, causing 10 deaths and wounding 20.

Soviet Advance Watched

Domei

ANKARA, March 17.—The report that Soviet forces crossed the Iran-Iraq frontier and are advancing toward the Mosul oil area, has created considerable sensation here.

A new line separating the Soviet-occupied territory and the British-occupied area in Iran is said to have been decided upon, according to a report from Teheran.

The new line is reported to run from south to north connecting Hamadan, Sultanabad and Isfahan.

The Soviet-occupied area under the new agreement, it is noticed, is quite similar to the Russian sphere of influence under the British-Russian agreement of 1907.

Meanwhile, a report reaching here from Krudistan on the Iran-Iraq frontier, via Baghdad and Teheran, says that many Soviet special agents have arrived in the Krudistan district, and a part of that district has been incorporated as Krudistan Republic to form a portion of the Soviet Union.

The recent advance of the Soviet forces into Iran is observed to be related in some way to the political scheme of the Soviet Union.

If such Soviet activities are true, the eastern frontier of Asiatic Turkey will be surrounded by the Soviet forces in a semi-circle and consequently, Turkish circles are keenly watching the developments.

Trade Pact Near

Asahi Service

ANKARA, March 17.—Due to the desperate effort of Great Britain, negotiations with Turkey for the conclusion of a new trade agreement is successfully progressing and it is expected to be signed within two or three days.

The total amount of trade between Britain and Turkey will be set at 4,-000,000 pounds, and Turkey is to supply Britain with cotton, wool, dried fruits and other products.

DESIST ANTI-JAPAN MOVE, CHINESE IN N.E.I. WARNED

Told to Oust Allied Aid and Work for Sphere Aim—Livelihood Guaranteed

Chinese residing in the Netherlands East Indies were warned strictly by the chief of the Japanese Military Administration in the area not to engage in any anti-Japanese activities and not to carry out exploitation of the islands, which heretofore they had practiced, according to a Yomiuri Shimbun report received from Batavia today, reports Domei.

The Japanese Military Administrator on Tuesday called a special meeting of 5,000 Chinese residents and ordered them to "free themselves from financial influence of the Anglo-Saxons and to cooperate in the construction of Asia as Asiatics."

A livelihood will be guaranteed the Chinese by the Japanese authorities and they will not be persecuted for their past donations to Chungking's coffers, the administrator declared.

25 MORE PLANES SMASHED AS NAVY RAIDERS CONTINUE AIR ATTACK TOWARD SOUTH

Enemy Plane Reinforcements Suffer Heavily as New Aerial Thrusts Are Launched Upon Strategic Strongholds in Areas Surrounding Australian Mainland

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS, 11 A.M., March 18.—

1. Imperial Navy Air Forces bombed Port Moresby, New Guinea, on March 13, and destroyed 11 of the enemy plane reinforcements. They also bombed military positions on Solomon, Florida and the Wanawana islands.

2. Imperial Navy Air Forces raided Horn Island located at the northern tip of Australia, on March 14, and destroyed 14 enemy planes.

Japanese Cherry Trees Along Potomac Felled by Defeat-Crazed Yankee Vandals

The famous Japanese cherry trees planted on the embankment of the Potomac River in Washington, a donation from Tokyo to the United States, have all been cut down by a party of crazy Americans in blind resentment over the brilliant war achievements of the Japanese Forces at the very beginning of the War of Greater East Asia, the Nichi Nichi dispatch from Berlin revealed on Tuesday.

Berlin, the dispatch says, recently has received many varieties of American newspapers and magazines, all published just after the outbreak of the present hostilities between that country and Japan.

The periodicals reveal all sorts of things which occurred in the United States and vividly show the unprecedented perturbation and confusion rampant among the general public when succeeding defeats in sea battles of the American fleet were reported from the Pacific.

One of the striking items carried by Life, Collier's and the Saturday Evening Post disclosed that a group of angry Americans completely felled the cherry trees, long a mark of beauty, on the banks of the Potomac just after their navy's debacle in Pearl Harbor was known. The infuriated people thought that they could thus retaliate against Japan, by destroying the trees, symbolic of the Japanese spirit, which were sent as a present some 30 years ago.

Some of these newly acquired periodicals, the dispatch further discloses, propose that all Japanese in the United States should be denied the right to hunt with guns.

The proposition, however, was opposed by other publications, which allege that in view of the fact that hunting in the States is now being enjoyed without Japanese company no legal measure for withdrawing the hunting permit from the Japanese will be necessary.

It was apparent, judging from the tone of these magazines and newspaper stories, that some acts of violence have been committed against the Japanese residents in the United States to demonstrate the Americans' bitter feelings over a powerful race, which dealt a severe licking to the haughty yankees.

A Chicago newspaper, for instance, giving in this connection its own suggestions for the quick discrimination between Chinese and Japanese, said with a few illustrations to the effect that "Japanese generally wear spectacles, while very few Chinese put on glasses."

Furthermore, the same paper suggested that every Chinese should be told to carry an arm band with the words "I am a Chinese, not a Japanese."

Other cases of anti-Japanese feeling were also given. For example, within a few days of the start of the current war, the dispatch adds, nearly all the Japanese goods stored here and there in the United States were thrown out and left to be freely picked up by passers-by.

Chief Ishita of the Park Section of the Tokyo Municipality Office, when interviewed by the press concerning the reported destruction of the donated cherry trees in America, said:

"The cherry trees were sent in 1912 at the request of some American friends of Japan. The present growth consists of 3,000 young cherry trees of the Yoshino, Shirayuki and Ariake species. The trees were sent to America when Yukio Ozaki was the Mayor of Tokyo.

"About 10 years ago, I had the chance of seeing these transplanted trees in Washington. At that time, all the trees were growing beautifully and their average diameter measured 10 inches at the trunk.

"When the trees were in full bloom, they used to attract thousands of people flocking to the Potomac from many States even at a time when the relations between Japan and America had a gloomy prospect. Hearing now that all of the trees were cut down by the crazy Americans, I simply do not know what to say about their cowardly act."

NOH PLAY TO BE STAGED AT IMPERIAL PLAYHOUSE

Reopening of Theater at Hibiya to See Umewaka School In Performance

The reopening of the Imperial Theater at Hibiya, which has been occupied by the Board of Information for the past one year, will be marked with the performance of Noh plays to be staged by the Umewaka School.

The function is significant because it is for the first time in the 600 years' history of Noh that a Noh troupe will play in a theater other than its own stage.

The popularization of Noh dramas has long been advocated but all the Noh Schools have refused to perform in common theaters, adhering to their traditional rule of 600 years.

However, Rokuro Umewaka, the head-player of the Umewaka School, coming to the realization of a new age and bravely discarding the tradition of long years, decided to perform Noh plays together with his disciples at the Imperial Theater on the occasion of its reopening.

The Imperial Theater is to be returned by the Board of Information to the Toho Company on March 20 and after completing proper preparations, will be reopened to the public late this month.

Under present indications, the Umewaka School will stage on the first day, "Kosode-Soga," "Sumida-gawa and "Funa-Benkei" and on the second day, "Hachi-no-ki," "Matsu-kaze" and "Shakkyo."

Prior to the public performance, an opening ceremony will be held with the performance of "Okina" and "Takasago" played by the same School.

OFFICIAL RITES MARKING RETURN OF CONCESSIONS

Nanking Sending Representatives to Tientsin, Canton to Take Over Areas

Domei

NANKING, March 17.—The National Government has decided to hold ceremonies toward the end of this month to observe formal transfer to China of the administrative power of former British concessions at Tientsin and Canton from Japanese hands.

The ceremonies will be held respectively at Tientsin and Canton. Foreign Minister Chu Min-i, will be dispatched to Tientsin, while Chen Chuapu, chief of the Secretariate of the Executive Yuan, will go to Canton as representative of the National Government.

It is remembered that on February 18, the Japanese Government notified the National Government of China that it is transferring the administrative power of the former British concessions which had been placed under Japanese control since the occupation of the cities at Tientsin and Canton.

Chilean Ship Sunk Off N.Y.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 17.—The Tolsten, 5,348-ton Chilean vessel, was torpedoed and sunk 30 miles off the coast of New York, it was reported here from Santiago today. Twenty-seven members of the ship's crew were said to have been lost.

To Drop Summer Time

In an attempt to speed up war production, the Australian War Cabinet has announced discontinuation of summer time on April 1 and its replacement with standard time, according to a Canberra report via Lisbon in the Nichi Nichi.

LONDON BANKS HOPE ON CRIPPS' SUCCESS

Watching Development of Lord Privy. Seal's Visit to India

OUTLOOK SEEMS GLOOMY

Main Reason Is British Defeats—Rajahs and Sultans Have Own Demands

Asahi Service

BERLIN, March 16.—With the departure of Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal, for India, England is now watching developments in India by placing its entire hope upon the success of Sir Stafford.

Though outwardly public opinion on the Indian question has calmed down, information reaching here indicates that dissatisfaction is actually increasing.

The British proposal taken by Sir Stafford to India is to recognize Indian autonomy for leaders showing complete cooperation with the British Government, but this cooperation cannot be obtained no matter how many negotiations might be held. Competent quarters assert it is only possible with the voluntary wish of the Indians.

It is claimed Britain might urgently wish to have the cooperation of the Indians but in view of the present war situation, India will not readily act in conforming with Britain's wishes. Consequently, such a pessimistic view is now gaining strength in England.

The London Times is also skeptical about the success of Sir Stafford Cripps, and said, "Unless the British proposal obtains the support of the Indian National Congress and the Mohammedans at the same time, and unless the prospect of military victory becomes certain, the future cooperation of India cannot be secured."

However, under present conditions, the two prerequisites mentioned by the Times will be impossible for various Rajahs and Sultans of India are also presenting their own demands to Britain.

When it was decided to send Sir Stafford, it was said that he was picked out to be sent as his mission was impossible. The situation has not yet changed. Furthermore, with the progress of the present war, the difficulty has become clearer. Meanwhile, the Reynolds Magazine said:

"Premier Winston Churchill managed to tide over the crisis caused by the British defeat in East Asia with the appointment of Sir Stafford Cripps in the Cabinet, but facing the new crisis, Churchill is now as absent-minded as a sleep-walker."

Navy's Spirit Missing

Asahi Service

STOCKHOLM, March 17.—At the British announcement of the smashing defeats suffered by the combined Allied fleet off Surabaya and Batavia, the British public, freshly recalling the sad fates of the Prince of Wales, Repulse and Thanet, has been plunged into the depths of despair, with leading papers, veteran navy officers and other circles showering sharp criticisms against the Government.

A noted military commentator, Hall, pointing out that the decisive setbacks suffered in East Asiatic waters disclose a much darker outlook for the future of the British Empire than the loss of Singapore, issued a statement to the following effect over the B.B.C. network on Monday.

"The successive defeats suffered by our forces in East Asiatic waters are grave matters incomparable with the losses of Singapore and Rangoon in blasting the 'confidence' of the British Navy. Since the time of Queen Elizabeth, Britain, for ages has ruled the waves but in all these years, there has not been a time when the people of Britain doubted the 'might' of the British Navy as they are doubting it today. This fact proves vividly that Great Britain is exposed to a danger

(Continued on Page 2)

OVERSEAS CHINESE NOW PRO-JAPANESE

Influence and Holdings Termed Great Asset in Forming New Asia Sphere

Shinjiro Moriyasu, newspaper commentator, has ably presented his views on the overseas Chinese residents in the southern areas, in an article appearing in the Hochi of March 4, which runs substantially as follows:

"Those millions of overseas Chinese living in Thailand, Malaya, and the South Seas areas have virtually severed all connections with Chiang Kai-shek as a result of the successful development of the current War of Greater East Asia. They have practically stopped all monetary contributions to Chiang's war chest.

"Though it is premature to consider these Chinese in the sense of co-workers in the setting up of Greater East Asia, it is evident that they have come to realize the wisdom of looking to the Japanese for their protection. They have seen the old China Affair merged into the major conflict in which Japan has come to fight both America and Britain and they are seeing the latter two nations' military, political and economic powers and influences in the Orient being driven away to be wiped out entirely. Hence, suddenly, they have come to show an attitude of conciliation and cooperation with the Japanese.

"Underlying their conciliatory and cooperative attitude of course, is their natural desire to gain assurances of their livelihood and protection of their property. Of all the countries they may possibly look to for such assurances and protection, they have but Japan to rely upon under the present circumstances. Japan as a matter of fact is the only country which occupies a most dominant position in East Asia and in whom they can place implicit confidence.

"In reviewing the activities of the overseas Chinese residents in those regions in the South within recent years, the largest number are those with the most economic influence who were domiciled in Thailand. Despite some harsh treatment to which they have been subjected in the wide-flung areas of their residence, these merchants have doggedly protected their interests and carried on their business, so successfully, indeed, that they have been able to send about 50,000,000 yuan to Chungking yearly since the outbreak of the Incident and this in spite of some stringent Thai regulations against such remittances.

Were Called 'Oriental Jews'

"No wonder that they were given such names as 'Oriental Jews' or 'the cancer of Thailand' and generally looked down upon as 'eye-sores.' Came then their general meeting of April, 1941, held in Bangkok, at which they demonstrated their true worth. They adopted a resolution to the effect that the overseas Chinese residing in Thailand, shall thereafter not comply with any order coming from Chungking, which was derogatory in effect to Thai interests. In carrying out this resolution they meant to completely sever their relations with Chungking.

"The Chinese in Malaya are also quite influential in political and economic senses. The majority of them are engaged in rubber culture and mining. Formerly Chungking had its headquarters in Malaya and worked extensively on the overseas Chinese in the South Seas areas. But with the coming of the present hostilities, their attitude has changed; they have seen the wisdom of not antagonizing the Japanese.

"It was somewhat coincident with the coming of a brother of Madam Wang Ching-wei to Malaya who was instrumental in organizing a commission committed to the regeneration of the Chinese there and who was made the chairman thereof, that the Malayan Chinese have since indicated a new stand.

"The Chinese in French Indo-China have virtually the monopoly of the country's finances, so influential indeed are they that, it is said that without the Chinese its finances cannot be carried on. The place was notorious since the outbreak of the China Affair for its being the center of sinister Chiang Kai-shek's activities, and in fact the city, like Saigon, was noted for anti-Japanese work as actually carried on by the Chinese Consul himself as its center.

"But with the fall of France and with our peaceful advance last year, Chungking activities came to lose attraction, and likewise the attitude of the resident Chinese underwent a change. Governor Decoux put under ban all the anti-Japanese activities of the Chinese, and otherwise issued strict orders that all such movements be suppressed. Now after having been freed from the oppressive Chungking propaganda, the Chinese in French Indo-China have turned over a new leaf, finding their true self.

Chiang's Request Turned Down

"The overseas Chinese in the Dutch East Indies had been sending over 30,000,000 yuan yearly to Chungking since the Incident started, and have otherwise given money to special Chungking agents from time to time. But when in the autumn of 1940 another such agent arrived and demanded a further war contribution, he was flatly turned down. They told him that since they were not receiving any help from the mother country, they couldn't see their way clear to keep complying with such demands.

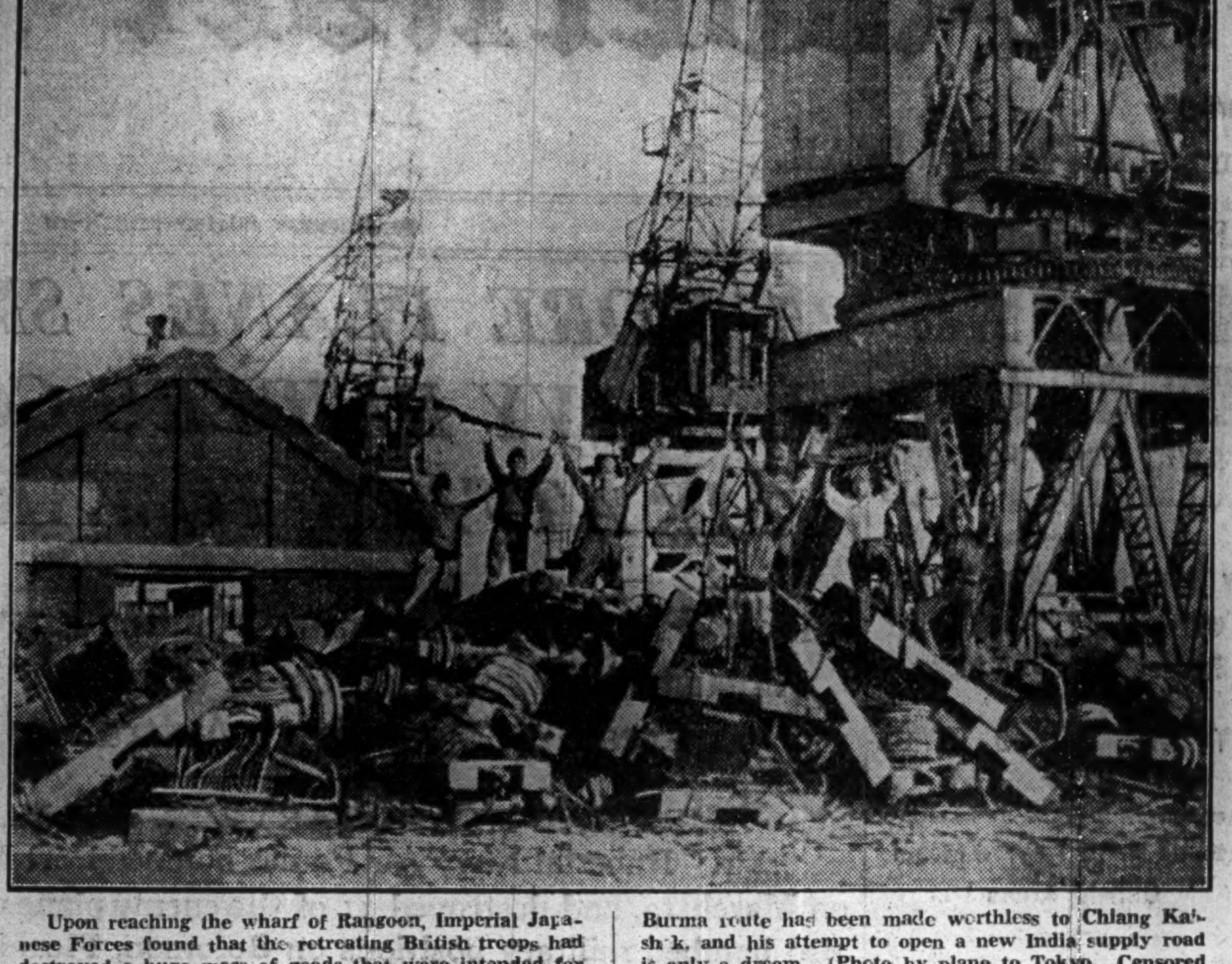
"In July, 1941, when the colonial government put into force its anti-Japanese freezing act, the Chinese there were hard hit in a financial way, for they were handling 70 per cent of the Japanese goods imported, which was cut off by reason of the act. Consequently they lodged complaints with the Dutch authorities to the effect that this measure would in effect kill their business and deprive them of their livelihood which had became so uncertain and precarious that they would either have to emigrate to the United States or appeal for Japanese protection.

"The pro-Japanese attitude of these Chinese became a certainty about this time. And with the outbreak of the present conflict and with its propitious development, their attitude became more definite and pronounced.

"We cannot afford to overlook these subtle developments centering around these Chinese in the South Seas regions, or else we may not be worthy to sponsor and lead the great undertaking of Greater East Asia. For it is apparent how beneficial it is to figure on these Chinese and their holdings as material contributors in carrying out this epochal work successfully.

"As we are committed to the task as its leader and when our interest is naturally aroused as regards the people in the south, we have to shoulder the responsibility for the well-being and prosperity of these overseas Chinese. It is only when we have accomplished this mission that we can expect our economic undertaking, as regards these southern regions, to have been truly reestablished, to continue satisfactorily and smoothly."

What Were Intended for Chungking



Upon reaching the wharf of Rangoon, Imperial Japanese Forces found that the retreating British troops had destroyed a huge mass of goods that were intended for shipment to Chungking. With the fall of Rangoon, the Burma route has been made worthless to Chiang Kai-shek, and his attempt to open a new India supply road is only a dream. (Photo by plane to Tokyo. Censored by War Ministry)

Surabaya Speeding Return to Normal

(Continued From Page 1)

war prisoners. Taking fright at the amazingly swift advance of the Japanese Forces, the enemy discarded their military uniforms and hid themselves along with their wives.

"However, terrified by the military announcement issued by the Imperial Forces to the effect that runaways shall be severely punished, they came out of their respective shelters to surrender. They were about 1,000. Some of them appeared at the headquarters in automobiles taking their wives along with them and the Japanese commander is said to have been utterly nonplussed at this.

"At present, Rising Sun flags are fluttering atop all of the buildings in the city in place of the Dutch tricolors. Some tailors are said to have changed their job to flag-makers.

"Outwardly and inwardly, Surabaya is being daily Japanized. Pamphlets containing simple Japanese vocabularies were issued by the Army Press Corps to be distributed among the citizens. They seem to take pride in addressing the Japanese soldiers with 'O-hayo' or 'Arigato' that they have just learned. Signboards of hotels and menus of restaurants have been rewritten in Japanese characters.

"The Japanese military scrips are very popular throughout the city. When paid with gilder bank-notes, owners of shops request military scrips.

"On March 10, the broadcasting station in the outskirts of Surabaya resumed operations. This station was established three years ago in preparation for the war with Germany and has been broadcasting false propaganda as well as receiving reports from stations all over the world. But now it has changed its policy and has started as a powerful news disseminating center for creating the New Order in this area of the Co-Prosperity Sphere."

Jailed for Communism

Transocean

ANKARA, March 7.—In connection with the search by the Turkish police of the Soviet Consulate-General building in Istanbul, 250 Turkish residents have been arrested on suspicion of having spread Communist propaganda.

Advisers to Army Hold Initial Meet

(Continued From Page 1)

worried because my long years in the tropics have made me super-sensitive to cold, and Japan is cold. However, the Government has solved this problem for me. I am indeed grateful."

Mr. Sugita, speaking with decisiveness at his office, said:

"There are two tendencies in the development of the southern regions. One is to be patient, setting up a 100-year plan, and the other is to develop the resources of raw material at once on a large-scale. Both are correct, and a judicial mixture of the two must be decided upon. I intend to pay particular attention to this when I reach my destination."

CABINET HOLDS MEETING

Members of Cabinet Make Reports During Session

The regular meeting of the Cabinet convened at the Premier's official residence at 10:10 a.m. Tuesday and was attended by all Cabinet members.

At the meeting, Hiroya Ino, Agriculture Minister, and Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, President of the Cabinet Planning Board, reported on matters regarding wartime administration of Chosen and Taiwan and on general matters concerning the people of Manchoukuo and Mongolia, respectively.

The meeting adjourned at 11:30 a.m.

ARMY SCRIPS GAIN FAVOR OF FILIPINOS

Notes of New Design Enjoying Wide Usage as People Show Implicit Faith

Domei

MANILA, March 17.—Complete faith in Japanese military scrips has been shown by the Philippine public despite the fact that only two months or so have elapsed since the Japanese entry into Manila.

While the strength of the Japanese Empire admittedly is one of the chief reasons why the people of the Philippines have placed implicit faith and trust in the military scrip, there is no doubt of the fact that the scrips, of entirely different design from the native peso notes, have made the military scrips welcome to the Philippine public.

Merchants in Manila welcome military scrips in payment for merchandise and give native coins for change.

Stabilization of the currency system in the Philippines, with the military scrips as a medium, is expected to pave the way for the establishment of a strong currency sphere in Greater East Asia, with the Japanese yen as the pivot.

Banks Resume Activity

Domei

MANILA, March 15.—The banking business in the Philippines has once again resumed its activity. The Manila branches of the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Bank of Taiwan were reopened at the end of January, while the Philippine National Bank, the Philippines Bank, and the Philippine Industrial Bank opened their doors on February 3.

Meanwhile, many established Filipino commercial establishments, which were formerly dealing with the National City Bank of New York are now dealing with Japanese banks.

As to the business activity, the branches of the various banks are already showing an increase in business. The Manila branch of the Bank of Chosen reports that business has increased 30 times to that of the pre-war period, and as the bank is at present shorthanded, its staff is having an extremely difficult time. Japanese shop-keepers are already doing better business than prior to the war, and for this reason their transactions with the various banks have shown a marked increase.

To Open Branch at Davao

According to reliable reports, the Bank of Taiwan is contemplating on opening a branch at Davao, where more than 18,000 Japanese are residing.

The fact that Japanese checks are now in wide circulation, proves that the Filipinos and nationals of other countries residing in the Philippines are confident in the Japanese banking facilities. At first, these natives were reluctant to accept these checks, but as they realized the validity of the checks, they began to have full confidence in the banking institutions conducted by the Japanese.

London Banks Hope On Cripps' Success

(Continued From Page 1)

unprecedented in the history of the Empire.

"Our navy, when Sir Francis Drake smashed the Spanish Armada, at the time of the first World War, and during the early part of the second World War, had been the factor by which we were firmly convinced of 'ultimate victory.' Save for a defeat in the 17th century when the Dutch fleet almost wiped out our warships in the Thames after successfully crossing the English Channel, the British Navy has a proud record of constant victories.

"During the Napoleonic War, the British Navy held fast its ground against the combined European forces for a lengthy period, finally crushing Napoleon's fleet off the Egyptian coast and another, in the vicinity of Ireland. Admiral Nelson became the idol of the world when he won that famous victory at Trafalgar, enhancing the prestige of the 'White Ensign' to the world.

Navy Deteriorating

"When these brilliant victories are analyzed from various aspects, however, it is possible to discover reasons for the terrible setbacks our navy suffered at the hands of the enemy in East Asia. It is an undeniable fact that the British Navy has been gradually deteriorating after the conclusion of the first World War, as the following phenomena show:

"1. In June, 1916, Admiral Jellicoe reported that his fleet sank five German capital ships during the Battle of Jutland, but in reality, he succeeded in sending only one vessel to the bottom. Whether or not Admiral Jellicoe wilfully made such a false report is another matter, but the fact remains that such a 'falsehood' was officially announced, which clearly indicates the deterioration in the British Navy since Sir Drake's or Admiral Nelson's time.

"2. The mutiny on an aircraft carrier, Evangote, on the other hand, is open evidence of demoralization in the British Navy. The fact that the sailors rebelled against the orders of their superior officers was an unexpected, but a very serious problem which cannot be overlooked.

"3. Next is the political intervention in the navy's plan. During the first World War, Winston Churchill, the then First Lord of Admiralty, ordered in spite of stiff objection by Admiral Fisher, the dispatch of British Navy to the Dardanelles but the expedition ended in a miserable failure. The more recent example of political intervention is the dispatch of our battleship, Prince of Wales, to East Asia which, according to Lord Chatfield, the former chief of the Naval General Staff, had a political intention. In other words, the Naval General Headquarters which is supposed to be all-mighty is influenced considerably by politics.

"4. The fact that only three capital ships were built during the period between the Washington Conference and London Conference discloses that British shipbuilding since the end of the first World War has been considerably retarded. This also testifies that Britain was being gradually pressed by the navy of the fast rising United States.

"The fundamental problem, however, is the fact that an anti-navy sentiment was prevalent in Great Britain, viz., some people relied too much upon the League of Nations and neglected to expand the naval power, just as the French people placed over-confidence in the strength of the 'Maginot Line.'

"5. Another tendency is the lack of training in the naval air force. As early as 1935, when the 'mighty' British Navy fled from Malta to Alexandria when it was menaced by the Italian air force during the War of Ethiopia, the deterioration of our navy has been exposed.

Defeat Seen Natural

"In view of these circumstances, it is but only natural that our fleet was overwhelmingly crushed by the Japanese Fleet, and therefore, there is no reason for us to get excited over the setback. When these historical failures are considered, there is nothing new in the fact that the Japanese Navy, with a morale unparalleled in the world, the great naval ideal, strong vessels and powerful naval units, which it maintained since Admiral Togo's time, scored smashing defeats over our navy.

"However, it is 'better late than never.' We should cooperate with the Government in restoring the British naval spirit which existed at the time of Sir Francis Drake and Admiral Nelson."

SOVIET LOSSES BIG ON CENTRAL SECTOR

Fighting Takes Place on Eastern Front Despite Blinding Snowstorm

D.N.B.

BERLIN, March 16.—The German forces in the central sector of the Eastern front waged on Sunday a defensive struggle notwithstanding the continuous heavy snowstorms and 30 degrees centigrade of frost, especially at points which during the past few days had been the object of repeated enemy attacks, according to an information released by the German High Command Monday.

In a sub-sector held by one of the German corps, the enemy, favored by snowstorms which restricted visibility to a short distance, succeeded on March 14 at one spot in breaking into the wooded area. After nearly 15 hours of hard fighting, the enemy was again driven back and the former German position reestablished. The enemy suffered heavy losses.

In the Northern sector of the Eastern front also, enemy attacks were continued despite the blinding snowstorms. In one sub-sector alone, held by a single German division, three enemy attacks were repulsed Sunday afternoon with considerable loss for the Soviet forces. The German scouting detachment was able to account for 300 dead Soviet soldiers. Desperate encounters in the air over sectors of the Eastern front took place between German chasers on the one hand and enemy chasers and bombers on the other, whereby 18 enemy airplanes were shot down. The German fighter planes, admirably assisted by chasers, were able to carry out, unimpeded, tasks assigned to them and to bomb effectively Soviet reserves deployed for action. In addition to the German chasers, Italian and Croatian chasers successfully participated in the fighting in the southern sector of the Eastern front.

SOVIET MOVE WATCHED

Turkey Concerned Over U.S.S.R. On Iraq Border

D.N.B.

ANKARA, March 16.—Although official confirmation is still lacking, reports about Soviet troop concentrations on the Iran-Iraq frontier and about the Soviet advance in the direction of Mosul, attracted the greatest attention in Turkish political circles. This is comprehensible in view of the fact that in case these movements are confirmed Turkey would be confronted on its Eastern Anatolian frontier with a semicircular cordon of Soviet troops.

Marshal Petain Donates

Transocean

PARIS, March 8.—Premier Marshal Henri Philippe Petain has sent the Provincial Governor of Ronde district a sum of francs 40,000 for the relief of the families and dependants of 31 French fishermen, who lost their lives in the British air raid on a French fishing craft off Arcachon.

European Press to Meet

Transocean

ROME, March 8.—The International Association of European Press, founded in Vienna last December will hold its first congress in Venice from April 10 to 12 with delegates from 10 nations attending.

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Palestine Meatless Days

Transocean

ANKARA, March 7.—Meatless days have been introduced in Palestine, according to reports received here from Jerusalem. On every Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday in future, the slaughter of cattle as well as the sale of meat will be forbidden. On these days also, meat dishes may not be served in restaurants, while on the remaining days of the week meat consumption in restaurants is to be curtailed.

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Wednesday, March 18

NICHI NICHI—Western Asia in Commotion
MIYAKO—Appointment of Civilians
CHUGAI SHOGYO—Indian Crisis Is Best Chance For Independence
YOMIURI—Reorganization of Koa Domei

Western Asia in Commotion

NICHI NICHI

Anglo-Soviet collaboration in Iran had been expected to have some effect on the strengthening of Anglo-American aid toward the Soviet Union and Anglo-Soviet joint defense against the anticipated German advance toward the Caucasus. Despite general expectations, suddenly from last month, there has been signs of discord and the gap between them seems to have widened of late. Rivalry over Iran, former Persia, between Britain and Russia can be traced to the beginning of the last century and, after continuing over a century, they occupied the country in August, 1916, and placed it under their joint control. As the Bolshevik revolution broke out in Russia the following year, Britain took control of the entire area of Iran and made it a protectorate in August, 1918.

Although seven years have already passed since Persia was reborn as Iran, Britain has maintained firm influence in that country during the period. As the result of Anglo-Soviet rapprochement following the opening of the German-Soviet war, those two countries again declared their joint occupation of Iran in August last year. Intensification of Communistic activities in the northern part of Iran by the Soviet Union following the occupation undoubtedly has caused discord between the two nations. Moreover, serious setbacks suffered by Britain in Southeastern Asia in the War of Greater East Asia greatly impaired the prestige of Britain and the crisis of India compelled it to detail its troops stationed in Iran and Iraq for the defense of India. In view of this situation, Britain has no reserve strength to aid the Soviet Union.

Taking advantage of the British retrocession, the Soviet Union has been planning to Sovietize entirely Iran and Iraq and on March 11 detailed its troops to Iraq where anti-British riots have repeatedly been taking place. To halt the much-heralded spring offensive of the German forces by its own strength, the Soviet Union, attaching strategic importance to the positions of Iran, Iraq and Turkey, has been working toward these countries, particularly toward Turkey. As a means of alienating Turkey from the Axis Powers, the assassination of the German Ambassador to Ankara, Franz von Papen, was attempted in the Turkish capital toward the end of last month. According to a communique made public by the Turkish Government, it was revealed to be a plot of the Comintern.

The Soviet Union has long been trying to win Turkey over to its side. The Soviet Government, since 1938, often invited Turkish Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu to Moscow for this purpose, but the Turkish Government, surrounded by German, British and Soviet influences, has firmly maintained a neutral attitude amidst this precarious international situation. The stupidity of the assassination plot mapped out by the Soviet Union this time, however, inevitably made Turkey anti-Soviet. Under this situation, the Soviet Union detailed large contingents of troops to Iraq bringing a direct threat to the rear of Turkey. The cause to be followed by Turkey has become clear now. What we can predict now under the prevailing situation in Western Asia is the wholesale collapse of British influences in this region, which will inevitably be cut off from all means of defendng India by land.

Appointment of Civilians

MIYAKO

The appointment by the Government of Viscount Keizo Shibusawa, Vice-President of the Daiichi Bank, as Vice-Governor of the Bank of Japan is regarded to be a happy one. No matter for what reason the appointment of the Vice-Governor from civilian circles must be recognized as a great progress for the Government, particularly in view of the forthcoming revision of the system of the Bank and the establishment of the financial control body. It is a matter for congratulation that a number of civilians such as Ginjiro Fujihara as the President of the Industrial Equipment Corporation and others have been appointed to important posts of late. Following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, many able civilians have been appointed to key posts for the administration of occupied areas and economic development. Needless to say, they must carry out their duties with the spirit of men called to the colors, but the Government, too, must enable them to display their ability and talent to the fullest extent.

Indian Crisis Is Best Chance For Independence

CHUGAI SHOGYO

Shouting about a crisis in India, Britain has been doing everything possible for the strengthening of defense in that country. With Rangoon, capital of Burma, and Java, base of operations of the Allied forces, already in the hands of the Imperial Forces, it is only natural for Britain to cry about the Indian crisis, but what Britain terms a crisis in India is a crisis for Britain itself. The shout for the Indian crisis by Britain is a heaven-sent opportunity for the liberation of the Indian people. Fully realizing the significance of the situation, they must devote themselves for the realization of the long-cherished independence without losing this golden opportunity.

General Sir Archibald Wavell, who induced the Netherlands East Indies into the war by declaring to make Java the last base of resistance, gave up Java so easily and retreated to India to drag that country into the war. Learning a lesson from the fate of the Netherlands East Indies, India should not follow its footsteps. With the greatest concern of the British Empire being concentrated on India now, the British Government is desperate over measures to appease India. For this purpose, they have decided to dispatch Lord Privy Seal Stafford Cripps to India as special envoy. No matter what offer he may make, the Indian people must not be misled by British cajolery. Although Premier Churchill is reported to be intending to give India wide political freedom, the Indian people must remember that what they promise is not worth trusting, for they are simply resorting to their favorite deceptive tactics.

Even conceding that they can be trusted, the Indian people must think of the destiny of the British Empire. Should Britain go to rack and ruin, any promise they make at present would remain unfulfilled. Once again, we wish to stress that the Indian people must not rely upon what cannot be trusted. They must fully realize that the British Empire is on the verge of collapse. As pointed out by Chandra Bose, the victory of Britain in the current war will leave India permanently a slave and its liberation will only be realized by the collapse of the British Empire. This is high time for the Indian people to rise for their long-cherished independence.

Reorganization of Koa Domei

YOMIURI

The existing Dai Nippon Koa Domei (East Asia League) was first organized in November, 1939, as the federation of various Asiatic bodies chiefly connected with China under the guidance of the China Affairs Board, but it was reorganized in July last year into the present organization under the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

The Koa Domei was originally established for the purpose of carrying out various undertakings in China. As the result of spectacular achievements attained in the War of Greater East Asia, however, districts east of Burma, Java and New Guinea have been brought under our control, where various construction works have already been commenced. The fundamental principle for guiding various peoples in these regions is to be decided by the Government and civilian activities are needed more than ever in order make the peoples who groaned for many years under Anglo-American-Dutch oppression understand the true intentions of the Empire and collaborate for the construction of Greater East Asia. The unification of various Asiatic bodies has the greatest significance in this point under the present situation.

Although it has not yet been decided as to the appointment of the president of the reorganized Koa Domei, we believe a full-time president must be selected in view of the importance of its task instead of appointing the Premier as ex-officio president, since its activities in the future will be quite different from those of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. The appointment of a president will also naturally affect the personnel structure of the newly reorganized organization.

ESSAY CONTEST COPPED BY SHIMADA OF SHODAI

Wins Foreign Minister's Prize And ¥100—Other Winners Announced

For his essay entitled "War and Trade," Shiro Shimada of Tokyo University of Commerce, on Tuesday was announced the winner of the Foreign Minister's prize and the ¥100 first prize, out of over 200 contestants from technical colleges and universities throughout the country by the Japan International Association, according to Domei.

Winners of the second prizes were Morinori Tani, Tokyo Imperial University, whose subject was "International Law Applied in Extensive Spheres," and Tadao Takayanagi, Tokyo Imperial University, who also wrote on the same subject.

Third prizes were awarded to Kiyobumi Miyazaki, Tokyo Imperial University, for his essay on "Economic Foundation of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere," Hiromu Yamada, Tokyo Imperial University, for his article on "International Law Applied in Extensive Spheres," and Masao Kawai, Nagoya Higher Commercial College, whose essay was on "The Guiding Principle for the Union of Races of East Asia."

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